CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,448—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the s. s. BOKHARA LEAVING on the 5th June, and during the South-West Monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD at MAZAGON, at 3 P.M., on the day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May, 1891.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	800	10th June '91
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
HISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 1, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, on the 7th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 6th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,630 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most Palatable and most Popular natural Aperient Water in the world.

The *Lancet* says:—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—
1.—For all affections of the *Liver.*
2.—In *Pregnancy,* where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation,* and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient,* encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative.*
7.—For *Biliousness,* disorders of the *Stomach,* and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles.*
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate.*

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 Per Bottle; Rs. 10-8 Per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD., { MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

WHITE SHIRTS, COLOURED SHIRTS.

A CHOICE VARIETY.

		Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's)			
Very Soft, Fast Colors	½ doz.	30	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC			
Best French	,,	27	0
BEST WHITE			
For Day Wear	,,	25	0
BEST WHITE			
Colars Attached	,,	27	0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS			
To Order	,,	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL			
For Tennis	each	8	8
COLORED FLANNEL			
All Neat Patts	,,	8	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL			
Very Cool	,,	7	8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL			
Beautifully Soft	,,	8	8
Natural Wool, Undyed	,,	6	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED

SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-Purifier.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S	SHAMPOO LIQUOR	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	THE	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	LUXURY	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	FOR THE	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	HOT WEATHER.	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S		SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	COOLING,	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	REFRESHING.	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	Rs. 2-8 per bottle.	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	KEMP & Co., Ld.,	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S	BOMBAY.	SHAMPOO
KEMP'S		SHAMPOO

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICKLY	"THYMOLITE" POWDER,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re. 1 per box.	HEAT
PRICKLY	ROS ALPINUS,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re 1 per bottle.	HEAT
PRICKLY	PELICULINE,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re. 1-4 per box.	HEAT
PRICKLY	COAL TAR SOAP.	HEAT
PRICKLY	As. 12 per packet of 3 cakes.	HEAT
PRICKLY	All invaluable aids to the	HEAT
PRICKLY	relief and cure of this	HEAT
PRICKLY	IRRITATION.	HEAT
PRICKLY	KEMP & Co., LIMITED,	HEAT
PRICKLY	BOMBAY.	HEAT

KEMP AND CO.'S STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.

Approved by the Profession.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

For the Rapid Cure of Cough and Colds. Per Bottle Re. 1

KEMP'S ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA

For the Cure of Scrofulous Diseases. Per Bottle Rs. 2-4

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE

For the Cure of all Malarial Disorders. Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

To prevent Baldness. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

For Cholera and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette,* Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PHILLIPS' "CRISP" TABLE WATERS.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0	12	Lithia Water, carefully prepared	1	0
Potash Water, suitable for Whisky Pegs	0	12	Seltzer Water, exact imitation of the Spring	1	0
Ærated Waters, carbodated for Clarets, &c.	0	12	Vichy Water, in accordance with Analysis	1	8
Gingerane, an agreeable Drink	1	0	Ginger Ale, excellent quality	1	0
Lemonade, of delicious flavour	1	0	Phospho, a non-alcoholic and sparkling beverage, in Champagne pints	2	0
Raspberryade do.	1	0	Do. do. in three dozen basket	5	8
Tonic Water, prepared with Quinine	1	0			

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.** POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN JULY NEXT, AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING

NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.

PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.

THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "RUFFORD HALL" ARRIVED

2nd June, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd June, 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

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NEW GOODS just opened out,—

THE "VANNECK" HAND CAMERA,
Extremely compact and portable, takes 12 plates, 4¼ by 3¼. No dark Slides.

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ORDINARY, RAPID, SPECIAL RAPID.
Yellow, White, Red Label
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Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

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Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

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Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND — LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR EARLY SALE.—A New Ice Machine, turning out 5 cwt a day. Apply to "010," care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Rs. 1-8, for Euphoniums, Rs. 1-8, for Phœnix, Rs. 3, Giant Harmonium Aristons, Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix, Rs. 4, Celestinas, Rs. 5, for Harmoniums, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PROOF and MACKINTOSH WATERPROOF COATS and Inverness Capes for Ladies', Gent's, and Boys'. Before you buy elsewhere try at Y. A. LACKA and Co., Chuckla Street.

WANTED a MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE. Apply "N." care of this Paper.

NURSE, WANTED ENGAGEMENT with Lady proceeding to England. Services given for Passage. Experienced. "X. Y. Z.," care of POSTMASTER, Karachi.

WANTED an accomplished EUROPEAN GIRL to travel with a Lady as Companion and Governess.—Apply to Mrs. SIMPSON, APOLLO HOTEL, Bombay.

BISCUITS, prepared with MELLIN'S FOOD in Bombay, by J. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street. Price per lb., loose, Re. 1-4; in Tins, Rs. 1-8 per lb.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, (John Connon, Fort, and Byculla Bridge) will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 8th June, at 10 a.m.

TO LET.—UPSTAIR BUNGALOWS, No. 18 Queen Garden Road, from middle of July, and No. 1, Alexandra Road, Ghorpori. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

PILSENER BEER, ELEPHANT BRAND. —A fresh supply of this favourite Beer has just come to hand, to be followed up monthly. Rs. 4-4 per doz. in cases of 4 doz. bottles, Rs. 2-10 per doz. in cases of 6 doz. half bottles. Apply to WILLIAM BELL and Co. 5, Bell Lane.

TO LOVERS OF ART—A selection of ART WARE from Northern India to be seen at O'NEAL & Co., No. 43, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
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BULL DOGS	£20 „
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WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on Tuesday, the 9th day of June 1891, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February 1891.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 27th May 1891.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th June to 15th June 1891, both days inclusive.

The Dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 15th June 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom, and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney.Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs' Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridass Coorjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. a-13865, and under old Survey No. 198 and new Survey No. 7036, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorji. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank ....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay....... .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the Western side of Ali Mahomed Khan Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Tyabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Meason bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20
TRICHY CIGARS.				
Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY,
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WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TARDEO ROAD.

IN whole lot or in small areas. Very suitable for all classes of house builders. Within stone's throw of the Grant Road Station. Open to the West.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN

CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13. 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund....................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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LYONS.
MANILA.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible],40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	421

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	280	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	550
Greul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,330
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	950
French	545	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	205
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500		500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	–	,000		Rs. 80	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	4155
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	622½
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197½
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1,002½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. ct.	500 nom.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½x
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	700xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	277½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	670
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,085
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890exd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	–	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-8
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	16½
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-15
China Leaf	„ 22-9 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 22
Do. Old	„ 22-2
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-10
English Sovereigns	„ 14-8
Do. Dragons	„ 14-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 106-14
Sycee Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest, University Tower Tragedy, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Insolvency Court.

Postal Notice.—The mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 5-30 p.m. to-day; for Gwadur and Muscat at 11 a.m. the same day.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The following statement for May, 1891, shows the daily average attendance at the head branch to be 190·68; admissions, 2,150; prevailing diseases, fevers and whooping cough.

Prince's Dock.—The barque Sophia Joakim entered, and the s. s. Iago left the dock on Monday. The s. s. Langoe and St. Pancras entered, and the s. s. Uplands left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Bokhara, Wardha, Emir, and Inchrona entered; and the s. s. Lammermoor, Cape Colonna, and Imperator left the dock on Monday; and the s. s. Tresillian yesterday.

Carriage Accident.—Last night, while a Hindu, named Babajee Bapoojee, was walking along the Goolalwadi Road, he was knocked down and run over by a brougham. Being seriously injured he was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Reported Burglary.—Mrs. Cursetjee Khori, living at Churni Wadi Road, reports to the police that she went to Secunderabad three months ago, leaving her house, which she had locked up, in charge of her next-door neighbour, Dr. A. D. Mody. On the 24th ultimo Dr. Mody opened the house to see if everything was safe, when he found a cupboard broken open, and several articles lying scattered on the floor, and articles valued at Rs. 250 stolen.

Pocket-Picking.—Inspector Stanford yesterday prosecuted Vuzeer Cassum, a notorious character, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of picking a purse from the pocket of one Shaik Dawood. The complainant said that on arresting the prisoner instantly after he was relieved of his purse, the latter dropped it and denied all knowledge of it. But on further evidence the Magistrate passed a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of a Watch.—Abba Nana, a sweeper employed at the J. J. Hospital, Parel Road, appeared on remand before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged by Constable Mynn with the theft of a watch, valued at Rs. 24, the property of Mr. John Lynn Pereira. The complainant stated that he left his watch hanging on a nail over his dressing table on Friday night, on retiring to bed, and found next morning it was gone. His suspicion fell upon the prisoner, which proved correct, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Fishermen's Good Luck.—A party of eight robust-looking fishermen, wearing the quaint-looking red cap falling over their ears, came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and submitted declarations bearing their signatures, announcing the completion of a number of fishing boats awaiting the necessary registration at the Port Office. His Worship remarked that they must be in very prosperous circumstances, and expressed a hope that they would secure plenty of fish during the monsoon. There is, no doubt, a good prospect of a fine harvest of fish being netted.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ramchund Shanker, a Brahmin preacher, aged 50 years. On the 21st ultimo, at Vingorla, at midnight, he and other Hindus got into a boat to go on board a steamer in order to come to Bombay. On reaching the steamer his hand by which he was holding on to the side of the boat was crushed against the steamer's side. On the 25th ultimo he arrived in Bombay, and was taken to the hospital, where his fingers were amputated. Gangrene set in and he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Robbing a Child while asleep.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Greyhurst charged Gungaram Atmaram, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, with stealing silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 30, from the son of the complainant, Sakaram Kheru, living at Duncan Road. On Monday night whilst two children of the complainant were asleep in the verandah of their house the accused stealthily went up to them, and tried to remove the ornaments from one of the children, when he awoke and raised an alarm. The accused was caught by the child's father, and handed over to the police. On pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Fire at Mazagon.—Last night, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed, belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, at Chamar Dock, Mazagon, used for the storage of oil, tar, ropes, and paint belonging to the *callasees*. No sooner was the alarm raised than telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations, and immediately the Byculla and the Pydownee fire-engines came first on the spot and began to play upon the flames. The other engines, which soon followed, were not brought into requisition. Fortunately there was no wind, or the fire would have taken a more terrible aspect, as the shed was surrounded by houses populated by Europeans. The fire was extinguished in an hour, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Superintendent Dillon, Inspectors Holdway and Greyhurst, Constable Parker, and others. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 5,000.

Committed to the Sessions.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Greyhurst charged Khoodabax Mahomed Hussan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 536 and Rs. 36 in cash, the property of an Italian woman, named Hannah Georgia Peshta, residing at Duncan Road. On the night of Friday last the accused broke into the house of the complainant during her absence, and stealing the articles in question from a box decamped. On his way home he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, when the stolen property was found in his possession. The sepoy questioned the accused as to how he became possessed of the ornaments, but as he could not give a satisfactory reply he was taken into custody, when he confessed his crime. On being questioned by the Magistrate, however, the accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that the charge had been rumped-up against him by the police. He added that the property was not found on him, but had been thrust upon him by the police sepoys, who struck him on his face with their fists. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions Court, which commences on the 26th instant. The complainant requested his Worship to give her back her money as she had no money to buy the necessaries of life. His Worship ordered the return of Rs. 10 from the cash.

A Bombay Photographer in England.—The *Practical Photographer* has, in its current number, taken for its subject Mr. Shapoor N. Bhedwar, who left Bombay two years ago to study photography in London. The journal publishes a long list of medals which Mr. Bhedwar has gained for the excellence of his work, which is all the more creditable considering that when he left Bombay he practically knew nothing of the art. Referring to Mr. Bhedwar's progress in photography it explains how he came to conceive a taste for it. He had written a drama, which he wished to illustrate, and employed photography as a means. Then, "fired with a desire," the journal goes on, "to learn all that the best masters in photography could teach him, Mr. Bhedwar left home." He first proceeded to Italy, France, and, finally, England, studying the works of the greatest masters. Quoting further regarding Mr. Bhedwar's actual work, we find he does not neglect, even now, his out-door studies, though most of his work is done in his studio. All his backgrounds, which are entirely designed by himself, are elaborate and Oriental in style. All his work is done by himself, and he has devoted himself thoroughly to the details of photography. It is Mr. Bhedwar's intention very shortly to return to Bombay, and to commence business in his native city as a photographer. It is his intention to build a model studio, and although he will naturally find the daily round of carte and cabinet work very different from the pleasant studies he has been pursuing, he promises himself, as a treat, the taking of one subject picture every week, so that after he has left England, his friends there may expect to see his works in the principal exhibitions.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Hypatia in the Prince's Dock this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captain, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Palmas, 1,560 tons, Captain J Evans, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The British s s Blue Jacket, 1,403 tons, Captain J A Paul, sailed last night for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The British s s Oswestry, 1,550 tons, Captain C Garnsworthy, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The British s s Red Cross, 1,832 tons, Captain H D Corney, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H R Burleigh, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,485 tons, Captain L H Parsons, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber.

The British s s Eifield, 1,313 tons, Captain C Vasey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in water ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

The British s s President Garfield, Captain G Cartmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grimsby, with a cargo of 1,979 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co. Ld.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Cameron, with a general cargo and 726 deck passengers.

The British s s Inchlona, 1,479 tons, Captain W Halliwell, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Newport, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain R L Wadge, arrived in harbour on Monday night from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, Major Johnstone and 14 natives as cabin and 28 deck passengers.

The British s s Amphitrite, 1,476 tons, Captain A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, with a cargo of Railway materials and 98 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to the G I P Railway Co.

THE EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA, &c.

The P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain G Langborne, sailed to-day for Hongkong, &c, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P and O s s Bokhara, 1,696 tons, Captain W T Weighell, arrived in harbour on Monday night from China, with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr A M Gamil. From Shanghai—Mr R S Raphael. From Singapore—Mr A H Abdulkader and son, Mr Tyabhoy and son and Mr Yabhboy and son, Mr Goolam Alley, and Mr Hing Fa. From Colombo—Mr S Palmer, and son, Mr Poincilet, Mr Yapinsingle and son, and Mr H Talfala and son. From Sydney—Miss McNeill. From Melbourne—Three Misses Graham. From Sydney—Mr McKeoun, Mr Corbett, and Mrs Nester. From Melbourne—Mr Hawse. Passengers booked through to London:—Mr and Mrs Haliday, and Miss Haliday, Mr and Mrs Hardcastle and Miss Belcher.

H. M.'S I. M. S. TENASSERIM.

H M's I M S Tenasserim arrived in harbour early yesterday morning from Aden, having left that port on the 24th May. This vessel has been at Aden since October 1890, doing station duty, and carrying if out relief of troops on the Somali coast. The following were her passengers—Major O'Connell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieut Lewis, P W D, and son, Apothecary J X Pereira, S M D, 7 men, 4 women and 3 children of the Commissariat Department. She also brought the following details:—2 native officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and men, 77 followers, 22 women, and 30 children, of different corps; 5 European non-commissioned officers, of 5 Southern Division, R A, and 25 horses of the Aden troops. A south-westerly breeze and swell were experienced during the voyage.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inch Borwa.	1487	Ashby	A	Bombay Co
„ Palmas	1560	Evans	B	K Nixon & Co
„ Blue Jacket	1403	Paull	C	W& A Graham & Co
„ St. Clear	1545	Williams	D	Ralli Brothers
„ Hypatia	1283	Faull	E	C Eduljee
„ Camorta	1355	Blott	F	B I S N Co
„ Florence	1317	Ruddiman	G	Ralli Brothers
„ Castle Eden	1556	Shadwick	H J	W& A Graham & Co
„ Red Cross	1832	Corney	K	Ralli Brothers
„ Northembro.	1912	Molley	L	P Morrison.
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	M	Hajee Cassum
Ship S. Goakin	1007	Nakoda	N	H A H Hassum & Co
S.S. La Seyne	1151	Ravald	O	M Maritime & Co
„ B Head	1619	Smith	P	J. M. Heyn & Co.
„ Oswestry	1550	Garnsworthy	Q	Bombay Co
„ St. Pancrass	2781	Young		K Nixon & Co
„ Langoa	1492	Craig		W& A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
„ Poonani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
„ Kaveri		do.		do.
„ Bheema		do.		do.
„ Neera		do.		do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Wardha	2552	Wadge	1	B I S N Co.
„ Caledonnia	1670	Griffith	2	T Morrison
„ Bormida	1499	Gavozza	3	F Bozzoni
„ Pekin	2130	Harris	4	P&O S N Co
„ Bokhara	1696	Weighell	5	P&O S N Co
„ Nizam	..	Langbourne	6	P&O S N Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Niagara	1781	McConochi	9	K Nixon & Co
„ C. Comorin	1658	Partridge	10	W& A Graham & Co
„ Inchlona	1479	Halliwell	11	K Nixon & Co
„ Rydal Hall	2139	Bevis	13	E Bates & Co
„ Khiva	..	Shumacker	16	Haji Cassum Joosub
HARBOUR WALL.				
„ Kistna	481	Livingstone		B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	Shanghai, May 9.
	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Mauritius, May 12.
2	Chilka (s)	Parsons	Rangoon, May 20.
	Sculptor (s)	McAllister	Cameron, May 22.
	President Garfield (s)	Cartmer	Grimsby, May 4.
	Amphitrite (s)	Robertson	Middlesborough.
	Eufield (s)	Vasey	Port Said.
	Rufford Hall (s)		
	Lombardy (s)		
	Rufford Hall (s)	Millard	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Aden, &c.
	Oswestry (s)	Garnsworthy	Hull.
	Red Cross (s)	Corney	Havre.
	Palmas (s)	Evans	Antwerp.
	Nizam (s)	Burleigh	Calcutta, &c.
	Blue Jacket (s)	Paul	Antwerp.

The steamer Nizam, Langbourne, cleared yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, for China, &c.
„ Sculptor, for London, &c.
„ Eufield, for Port Said.
„ Camorta, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Bokhara, for London, &c.
Barque Sophia Joakin, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
28 C. Mackenzie s ...... Wilson ...... Glasgow, April 4.
Niemen s ...... Trager ...... Colombo, May 22.
Banda s ...... Schuldt ...... Hamburgh, March 23.
Goorkha s ...... Johnston ...... London, April 23.
Mecca s ...... Shepherd ...... Bombay, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.—Steamers Arara, Argyll and Traveller.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
30 Kola s ...... Negapatam.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 2.

For Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—250 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 540 cwts myrabolams, P Kesowji; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 57 bales cotton, B Pragji; 45 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanji; 375 cwts myrabolams, Beyts Craig and Co; 4 cases condiments E Bates and Co; 452 cwts wheat, myrabolams, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co.

Carlo R s—85,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, C Macdonald and Co.

Emir s—700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

For London.

Bokhara s—13 bales tanned cow hides, R Kaderbhoy; 12 bales tanned sheep and goat skin, Owen and Okell.

For Marseilles.

Emir s—9,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,450 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri; 3,249 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

St Clear s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Niagara s—280 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 11,005 cwts linseed and 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co; 10,002 cwts linseed, Stark Winkler and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, J Dhunji; 4,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Northumbria s—1,000 cwts linseed, F L Battliboi and Co.

Langoe s—1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Havre.

Red Cross s—702 cwts linseed, 1,886 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Cape Comorin s—1,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co.

Bengore Head s—8542 cwt wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Irchlonna s—22,000 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co; 795 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

Florence s—302 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Palmas s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Blue Jacket s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixion and Co.

Hypalia s—10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

For Trieste.

Castle Eden s—730 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 340 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Castle Eden s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

St Pancras s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co.

For Hongkong.

Pekin s—14 cwts ivory and 9 cwts horns, C Ebram; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 23 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida s—300 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 50 bales twist, O Khetsey; 50 bales twist, the Colaba Land and Mill Co; 230 cwts sharkfins and 16 cases fishmaws, M Nuthoo; 127 cwts ooplate, M H E Ellas; 74 cwts kismiss, C Ebram; 400 bales twist, S J David and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

For Shanghai.

Pekin s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 250 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Bombay National Manufacturing Co; 150 bales twist, R Canji and Co; 249 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 60 bales cloth, M Pestonji; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 120 cwts sandalwood, H M Moorays; 333 bales twist, C Ebram; 90 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manfg Co Ld; 283 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 501 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Union S Mang Co Ld; 25 bales twist, Thakersey Moolji Sons and Co; 250 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist, D T Moolji and Co; 506 bales twist, and 109 bales grey cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 37 cwts kismiss, and 25 cwts kismiss, J M Soonjibhoy.

For Port Said.

Enfield s—52,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 29.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, RA, from privilege leave, from Mahableshwar.

May 30.

Alexander, Major, Bo, Marine Battalion, on duty, from Deolali.

May 31.

Lewin, Lieut, Hyderabad Contingent, on return to duty, from England.

Knight, Lieut, Bo, 4th Lanc, on leave, from Kamptee.

June 2.

Prideaux, Lieut, Col, Ms, I A S Dept, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—May 30.

Westropp, Lieut, 5th Bo L I., on duty, to Poona.

June 1.

Donop, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Lanowli.

June 2.

Prichard, Capt, Ms, D A A G, M S C, from leave, to Myingyan.

Spratt, Major, Bo, Mily Secy to C-in-C, on privilege leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd June 1891.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Mr. C. F. De la Fosse, having joined is taken on the strength from this date and posted to the "A" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 30.)

Establishments.

Mr. W E Ward, CSI, of the Indian Civil Service, assumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam on the forenoon of the 27th instant.

Medical.

The services of Surgn J C C Smith, MB, Bengal Estabt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, were placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

Surgn J B Gibbons, Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Major D D Cunningham, or until further orders.

Surgn A W Alcock, M B, Bengal Estabt, Surgn Naturalist, Marine Survey Dept, is appointed to officiate as Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, vice Surgn J B Gibbons.

Jails.

The services of Surgn R R Weir, M B, Bengal Estabt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

Police.

The services of Lieut M F A Sexton, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

Ecclesiastical.

The Rev L H Lermit has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr R D Oldham, Deputy Supt, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Forests.

Mr L A W Rind, Deputy Consvr of Forests, Burma (on furlough), is transferred to the Central Provinces.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr G Mann, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (offig 1st) grade, Assam, the following appointments are made:—Mr J Sykes Gamble, Consvr, 2nd grade, (supernumerary), School Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun, is absorbed into the 2nd grade of Conservators, and will officiate in the 1st grade until further orders; and Mr J T Jellico, Depty Consvr, 2nd (offig 1st) grade, Assam, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Consvrs, and to hold charge, as a temporary measure, of the Assam Conservatorship until further orders.

Lieut K D Erskine, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted, as a temporary measure, as First Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W D Kilburn as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

Surgn-Major P A Weir, M B, I M S (Bengal), Principal, Assist to the Opium Agent at Benares, is appointed to be Residency Surgn and ex-officio Assist to the Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn-Major G H D Gimlette, MD.

Military Department.

Bgde-Surgn C. F. Churchill, M.B., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Depy Surgn-Genl vice Depy Surgn-Genl S A Lithgow, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut W C Black, Derbyshire Regt, offig Officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infy; Second-Lieuts—H McConaghey, 8th Hussars, offig Sqdn Officer, 7th Bengal Cavy; and H B Ford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, offig Wing Officer, 25th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy; Second-Lieuts McConaghey and Ford will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effects from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—A S R Annesley, Rl Irish Fusiliers, offig Wing Officer, 10th Regt of Bengal Infy; F J D Henslowe, East Surrey Regt, offig Wing Officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regt of Bengal Infy.

Second-Lieuts Annesley and Henslowe will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

Field Operations.—Miranzai.

With reference to G G O No 355 of 1881, Lieut H F Kays, 2nd Battn, Highland Light Infantry, is appointed Supt of Army Signalling, Miranzai Field Force.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt and Brevet Major P T Buston, R E, Supt of Park, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for one year and six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut C Bailey, S C, 16th Regt of Bengal Cavy, for six months.

Col J B Smith, S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

Lieut C de W Crookshank, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave in India for one day in extension.

Condr R Straughan, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, Public Works Dept, Punjab, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough, (m c) for five months.

Promotions.

The name of Major-Genl Sir J Hudson, KCB, S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Generals on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut-Genl W M Leess, Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Colonels—Major C F Masy, and Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R A Swetenham.

Subordinate Medical Department.

2nd grade Senior Apothecary Thomas Davis is granted the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval.

Retirements.

Col F Tweddell, General List, Infy, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.—No. 4, Havildar Major Thakur Sahai, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; No. 610, Havilder Puran Singh, 13th Bombay Infantry; No. 2505, Havildar Mhadnak Rajnak, 21st Bo Infy; and No. 2686, Havildar Shaikh Muhammad Siddik, 29th Bo Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.—No. 413, Naick Harsahae Singh, and No. 561, Naick Pandujirao Surve, 1st Bombay Lancers; No. 305, Naick Raghubar Singh, and No. 344, Sowar Munna, 2nd Bombay Lancers; No 977, Lance-Naick Raghubar Dube, and No 1007, Sowar Ghafur Khan, 3rd Bo Cavalry: No 751 Lance-Naick Ali Husain Khan, and No 281, Sowar Mir Munawwar Ali, 4th Bo Cavalry; No 113 Naick Zardar Khan, 6th Bo Cavalry; No 514 Lance-Naick Ganu Shinde, and No 10 Sapper Gewnak Deonak, Bombay Sappers and Miners; No 609 Private Gannak Ramnak and No 818, Private Shaikh Abdul Kadir, 1st Bo Infantry; No 2033, Private Santaji Bedar, and No 2174, Private Lakhnak Gonduak, 2nd Bo Infantry; No. 4699, Private Bamji Shindi, and No 4791, Private Kannak Rainak, 3rd Bo Infantry; No. 2041, Bugler Gonnak Rajnak, and No 2081 Private Madho, 4th Bombay Infantry; No 1644 Naick Gonnak Bhagnak, and No 1607, Private Doji Bedar, 5th Bo Infantry; No 705 Naick Babnak Dharamnak, and No 689, Private Mahadeo Singh, 7th Bo Infantry; No 1635, Lance-Naick Saiyid Inus, and No 1686, Lance-Naick Mahipati Powar, 8th B J; No 1561, Fifer Bhamnak Bhujnak, and No 1595, Private Appa Jadhow, 9th Bo Infantry; No 1462, Private Bhagnak Ratnak; and No 1510 Private Bhagnak Narnak, 10th Bo Infantry; No 1980, Naick Narayen Bhosle; No 1786, Private Arjun Bhoge, 12th Bo Infantry; No 431, Fifer Issac Aide, No 455, Private Kasim Khan, 13th Bo Infantry; No 2140, Naick Jawahir Singh, and No 2086, Private Mhadnak Gondnak, 14th Bo Infantry: No 109, Private Esnak Sannak, and No 1223, Private Ganpati Amruta, 16th Bo Infantry; No 1780, Private Shiunak Itnak, and No 1837, Private Ramnak Balnak, 17th Bo Infantry; No 708, Naick Gopalnak Gondnak, 19th Bo Infantry; No 709, Lance-Naick Narayanrao Powar, 19th Bo Infantry; No 2073 Naick Vishnak Pandnak; and No 2084, Private Husain Khan, 20th Bo Infantry; No 5508, Private Esnak Bhagnak; and No 1439, Private Lakshmanmhetar Rajmhetar, 21st Bo Infantry; No 1427, Lance-Naick Sarju Singh, and No 549 Private Hanwatrao More, 22nd Bo Infantry; No 2284, Private Shaikh Ghazi, and No 37, Private Harjirao More, 23rd Bo Infantry; No 1443, Private Tann Kowtankar, and No 1456, Private Mhadu Kamtekar, 24th Bo Infantry; No 1842, Lance Naick Gokul Newate, and No 1603, Private Kanchand, 25th Bo Infantry; No 733, Naick Esnak Sataonak, and No 742, Lance-Naick Dhaku Patel, 26th Bo Infantry; No 3383, Private Rupnak Goznak, and No 3390, Private Shaikh Kasim, 28th Bo Infantry; No 269, Naick Khan Muhammad; and No 2571, Private Haidar Khan, 29th Bo Infantry.

Medals incribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity—No 622, Lance-Naick Ramjirao Rane, 1st Bo Lancers; No 338, Sowar Karim Bakhsh, 2nd Bo Lancers; No 2226, Private Anandrao Shinde, 2nd Bo Infantry; No 1737, Private Sonu Sawant, 4th Bo Infantry; No 1512, Naick Siwaji Bedar, 5th Bo Infantry; No 1676 Private Shaikh Esmail, 8th Bo Infantry; No 1679 Private Lakhnak Sannak, 9th Bo Infantry; No 1467, Private Tatia Shinde, 10th Bo Infantry; No 2028, Naick Gurmukh Singh, 12th Bo Infy; No 384, Naick Narayan Ghogle 13th Bo Infy; No 2091, Private Dina Lodh, 17th Bo Infy; No 1055, Private Zorawar Singh, 20th Bo Infy; and No 1858, Private Arjun Patel, 25th Bo Infy.

Marine Department.

Capt A Campbell, D S O, Indian Marine, to officiate as Director of the Indian Marine, vice Capt J Hext, C I E, Royal Navy (Retired), who has been granted six months' leave.

Capt A Gwyn, Indian Marine, Assist Director of the Indian Marine, to officiate as Depy Director of the Indian Marine, vice Capt Campbell.

Capt W M Edwards, Indian Marine, Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to officiate as Assist Director of the Indian Marine, vice Capt Gwyn, with effect from the date he assumes charge.

Capt J Hext, CIE, Royal Navy (Retired), Director of the Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secy of State six months' leave (m c.)

Mr H B Hooper, first grade officer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India, (p a) for one year.

Public Works Department.

Mr G B Reynolds, Class II, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is retransferred to the Railway Branch of the Engineer Establishment in the rank of Ex Engr, 3rd grade. His services will, however, remain at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Mr. J P Cleghorn, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Baluchistan, is reduced to Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr J P Cleghorn, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Baluchistan, is transferred to Bengal.

Survey of India.

Lieut-Col J E Sandeman, SC, Depy Supt, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

First grade Senior Apothecary J Hamilton, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for thirty days.

Telegraph Department.

Capt W A Tindall, Commander, Indian Government Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. B T Ffinch, Director, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr T Y Johnstone, Assist Supt of Telegraphs, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, is allowed furlough for two years. Mr R Elrington, Assist Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary, is allowed furlough for one year.

Military Works Department.

Lieut S G Rivett-Carnac, R E, Assist Engr, is placed in charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Meerut Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties.

Director-General of Railways.

Mr L C D Bean, Assist Traffic Supt in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Supt, N-W Railway.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 27th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Batn Prince of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut W S Brooksbank to be Adjutant, vice Lieut C L Nicholson, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Capt R F Gartside-Tipping, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Michell, seconded for employment on the District Staff, and to remain seconded while employed on the District Staff.

Capt C H Hayes, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Gartside-Tipping.

Capt W D Thomson, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Hayes.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut F de B Young, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Squadron Officer, vice Grimston, seconded for employment as Adjt, Govr-Genl's Body Guard.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut Col J B Watts, Sqdn Comdr, 5th Bengal Cavy, to be offg Comdt, with effect from date of joining, vice Stewart, on leave.

10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut A J N Harward, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment to be Wing Officer, vice Perkins, transferred to the 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut H R Fagan, Wing Officer, 22nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Connel appointed to the 5th Madras Infantry.

37th Dogras.—Lieut A C McCrea, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Campbell, seconded for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate in the North Western Provinces.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col J F Michell, Assist Adjt-Genl, is posted to the Presidency District.

Lieut A C Tulloch, R A, is directed to proceed from Fort William to Fort St George and join No. 21 Battery, Eastern Division Royal Artillery, to which he has been posted on absorption from the Seconded List.

Military Works Dept—Lieut F Baylay, R E, is posted to the Madras Command Military Works, and is ordered to report himself at Rangoon.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut H V [illegible] Smith, Royal Artillery.

The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Major L. Clerk, 2nd Drgn Guards, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt G B Preston, for six months, on private affairs.

Army-Vety Dept.—Vety Surgn J Cooper, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Col J L N Willis, in India, on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical warrant officer is granted leave of absence:—

1st Grade Apothy H Clayton, to hills north of Dehra for one year on medical certificate.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2nd OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.
5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.
6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·651	E	2	108·5	80·6	48	..	..	−0·07
Agra	29·675	S E	5	114·5	86·4	43	..	..	−0·04
Cawnpore	29·699	E	5	108·1	..	65	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·701	E N E	11	107·9	81·7	60	..	..	−0·04
Jhansi	29·638	N W	3	115·5	87·7	30	..	0·01	−0·06
Jacobabad	29·585	E S E	3	119·5	81·1	45	..	..	..
Karachi	29·760	W N W	21	93·0	80·7	81	..	..	..
Ajmere	29·681	W	13	109·3	88·5	40	..	..	−0·03
Deesa	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	29·8[illegible]5	W	1	107·9	78·5	70	..	..	−0·07
Veraval	29·831	W N W	8	88·8	78·8	87	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·728	S W	16	108·1	80·1	59	..	..	−0·02
Indore	29·721	W	7	105·1	79·1	58	0·05	0·05	−0·13
Saugor	29·637	N W	5	109·9	82·1	36	..	0·03	−0·01
Jubbulpur	29·652		4	107·0	83·6	42	..	..	−0·15
Hoshangabad	..	W					..	..	
Khandwa	29·725	N W	13	107·2	85·8	50	..	..	−0·08
Raipur	29·630	S S E	11	111·7	85·5	39	..	..	−0·21
Nagpoor	29·643	N W	11	113·9	87·8	32	..	..	−0·14
Amraoti	29·678	W N W	12	111·3	86·3	43	..	..	−0·28
Akola	29·721	N W	16	108·7	85·8	51	..	..	−0·18
Surat	29·843	S W	F	97·1	80·0	72	..	..	−0·08
Malegaon	29·780	W S W	16	105·9	79·7	42	..	..	−0·15
Bombay	29·891	W N W	11	91·5	82·2	71	..	..	−0·68
Poona	29·869	N W	19	99·9	72·9	60	..	..	−0·39
Sholapore	29·8[illegible]5	W N W	10	107·8	76·5	48	..	..	−0·22
Ratnagiri	29·889	N W	12	90·9	82·3	66	..	..	−1·31
Belgaum	29·856	W N W	6	91·8	68·8	64	..	..	−0·35
Goa	29·864	N W	11	91·0	83·0	79	..	0·02	..
Karwar	29·872	N W	5	91·3	81·7	77	..	..	−1·74
Mangalore	29·887	N W	4	91·3	83·4	76	..	..	−1·56
Calicut	29·878	N N W	7	92·3	79·5	78	..	0·02	−1·24
Cochin	29·909	W N W	M	89·3	76·6	88	0·20	0·13	−1·05
Bangalore	29·[illegible]12	W	3	92·7	67·9	72	6·27	9·76	+0·45
Secunderabad	29·775	W S W	11	107·8	81·7	69	..	..	−0·21
Masulipatam	29·731	S S E	13	110·2	85·5	91	0·05	0·05	−0·13
Bellary	29·837	N W	8	101·0	79·3	58	..	..	−0·17
Cuddapah	29·806	W S W	..	103·3	79·5	52	..	0·71	+0·41
Madras	29·785	S W	17	96·3	83·0	60	..	..	−0·14
Coimbatore	29·884	S E	5	93·2	74·3	79	..	−0·08	−0·05
Trichinopoly	29·853	S S W	7	104·2	82·7	6	..	..	−0·15
Negapatam	29·825	S W	5	97·1	80·9	74	..	..	−0·07
Colombo, (1st June)	29·953	S S W	14	83·5	76·0	79	0·09	0·69	−0·29

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and also locally at Mangalore, Calicut, Bellary and Cuddapah, but has increased elsewhere. The changes in either directions are generally small in all districts. Pressure is highest in the south of the Peninsula and lowest in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients continue to be very steep over the greater part of the country except on the West Coast where they are only slight. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Raipur, Masulipatam and Coimbatore, and are south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Allahabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Poona, Masulipatam and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles per hour at Poona, 24 at Allahabad and Rajkote, 22 at Akola, 20 at Karachi, 18 at Neemuch, 16 at Amraoti, Secunderabad and Ajmere, and 14 at Khandwa, Nagpur, and Sholapur. Except at Surat, Madras and Negapatam, the maximum temperature continues to be above the normal average in all districts, the excess being considerable at Jhansi, Ajmere, Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Poona, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest maximum was 119° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in the Indus Valley, Berar, the Central Provinces and also at Karwar, Mangalore and Secunderabad, the departures elsewhere being moderate. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased moderately in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Goa, Madras and Negapatam, and considerably at Masulipatam. There is much cloud in the Madras Presidency, Berar, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Raipur, Indore and Veraval, and in the Bombay Presidency also the skies are partially cloudy. Light to moderate showers are reported from Masulipatam, Cochin, Bangalore and Indore. Baric gradients are very steep over the greater part of the country and strong winds are probable. On the West Coast between Goa and Cochin the sea is rough, which is an indication of the continued approach of the monsoon rains. In the Madras Presidency and on the West Coast between Goa and Cochin conditions are generally favourable for local showers to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 2.

The barometer has fallen in the north-west of India and the west of the Peninsula; and risen in the north-east of India and east of the Peninsula. The changes are generally moderate; only a small whirl is apparently forming at the head of the Bay; otherwise the distribution is little changed. Winds are still westerly and north-westerly in Central and Western India; southerly in the greater part of the Bay; and easterly in the Gangetic plain. In the Punjab the winds are cylonic, and the north-east wind is now blowing at Saugor Island, and the north-west wind at Gopalpore The mean temperature is a degree and a half below the normal in Bengal, and from two to four degrees above the normal in other provinces. The following maxima have been reported:—At Agra, 115 degrees; Sirsa, 116 degrees; Dera Ismail Khan, 119 degrees, Jacobabad, 120 degrees; Nagpore, 114 degrees; and Rajahmundry, 111 degrees. Rain is general in Burma and Bengal. Scattered showers are reported from Malabar and the Circars.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT KHANDALLA, NEAR THE KHANDHALLA HOTEL.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, all that piece of vacant land or ground, situate at Khandalla village in the registration district of Maval Talooka, Poona Zilla, containing by admeasurement 20 acres and 4 goontas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Mamlutdar of Maval Talooka under No. 133, and bounded on the north, south and west by the Government Forest No. 162 and on the east by the ground of Bulvuntrao Jairam, No. 132.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

LANDSCAPE OILPAINTINGS FOR SALE.

A number of exceedingly pretty landscape oilpaintings by hand, handsomely framed, will be sold by public auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, OPPOSITE THE MUSJID RAILWAY STATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Huskel Babaji (an insolvent) in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of April, 1880, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 16th day of April, 1883, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece of leasehold ground with the messuage or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of public road in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, containing by admeasurement 538 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees, on the west partly by the public road and partly by the house of the said Huskel Babajee, on the north partly by the property of the said Huskel Babajee and partly by Surat Street, and on the south by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and which said premises are assessed under ward No. 4,925, and street Nos. 10 11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate 12 stops harmonium, a nearly new tricycle by Marcks, Brass pedastal kerosine oil hall lamps, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, real Persian and Duree carpets, side saddle with bridle, rich table ornaments, handsome clocks, Singer's Sewing machine on stand, &c., the property of T. Kleinknecht, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.
EWART LATHAM and Co. ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE......Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi on the south side of the Foras road otherwise called the Grant Road and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435, new number 13946, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7011 and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Set and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 3, 1891.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 224 of 1889.
Esmail Ebrahim and others .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Allabux Ebrahim and others .... Defendants.

By order of Esmail Khairaz, the receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to consent Decree passed herein on the 16th day of March 1891, Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHAI, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following undermentioned properties :—

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1891, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with buffaloes stable built thereon, situate at Palton Street, or Kamatipura 4th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Gowan Malaid, on the south by the property of Vazir Jamal, on the east by the property of Raja Ajba and on the west by the above mentioned Palton Street or Kamatipura 4th Lane, and Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2994 and 2995, and New No. 9937, and Old Survey No. 4398 368, 4398 368, and New Survey No. 5095.

LOT No. 2.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All the piece or parcel of fazandari ground with the bungalow, godowns, with a chawl of 8 big shops standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road Junction, outside the Fort of Bombay, opposite to Messrs. Treacher's and Company's Shop, Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 3302, Street No. 201 (1) Street Bellasis Road, and containing by admeasurement 1741 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the ground of Jew Jaberial, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, on the west partly by the ground of Jew Jaberial and partly by the ground of Hira Ukerda and on the East by the property of Hurjee Jamal.

The yearly rent of the abovementioned fazendari ground is about Rupees 70 and the above bangalow is let to Messrs. Treacher and Company, for lease of 20 years at the monthly rent of Rupees 100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors for the receiver or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, June 3, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE COALS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., at Mallet Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., the following coals.

1277 tons south Yorkshire coals, ex s. s. "Ironopolis."

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Chinchpoogly Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of H. TRIMINGS, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDRILLED PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Motichand Hurockchund—

Lot 1,903 pearls weighing about 431 chors.

Also 4 pearls weighing 18 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1 30 P.M.

1. Handsome roan colour Arab horse, 5 years old, very fast and quiet in harness.

1. Handsome chesnut Arab horse, goes in single harness, 4 years old.

1. Second hand strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1. Strong-built palanquin office shigram.

1. Powerful bay arab, 14,2½, 6 years old, very fast. goes in single and double harness.

Consequent on the reorganization of the Aden Troop, which will now include a camel corps, notice is hereby given that 25 horses of the above troop will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at Sullaman bin Dawood's stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Daryasthan or Marwadda Street, on the western side thereof, in Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty-three square yards or thereabouts. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1 27, new No. 6755 old Survey No. 664, and new Survey No. 2209, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 1 and new Street No. 2426, and Ward No. 1702, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Daryasthan or Marwadda Street, on or towards the west by the house of Khimji Chattoorbhooj, on or towards the north by the house of Amersey Gopal, and on or towards the south by the house of Dharamsey Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 3, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
MESSRS. KING, KING, & CO., BOMBAY;
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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Rowjee Nanchund, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Hoosein Nuzmoodin, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1891, at 4 p.m. The sale is made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the deed of mortgage, dated 11th day of February, 1890, and made between the said Abdool Hoosein Nuzmoodin of the one part and the said Rowjee Nanchund of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, in the registration district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 51, Street Nos. 219, 221, and 223, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Shaik Abdool Rehman Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by a gully and beyond that by the property of Abdool Kayaom Eahbhai Batliwalla, and on or towards the south by a gully and beyond that by the house of Jugdhis Jivun Carpenter, and which said premises are occupied by the said Abdool Hoosein Nuzmoodin and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office in Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 3, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE of Mincing Machines, Tincture Press, Coffee Mills, Kerosine Oil Stoves, Kerosine Table Lamps, Carriage Lamps, Zinc Bath Tubs, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their sale room, in Meadow Street, No. 21, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m.

An Invoice containing carriage and buggy lamps of various designs by J. C. and Lord, of Burmingham.

An Invoice containing large and small size, Tincture-press, coffee mills, Tobaco cutters, mincing machines, scrapers, &c.

An Invoice of zinc bath tubs.

An Invoice of Regulating clocks 8 days.

2 cases, Turkish bath towels.

1 case, containing fancy goods, such as accordians, concertinas, Photo frames and albums, smoking pipes, watch chains, money purse, scent bottles, money purse, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PILSENER BEER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m., at their sale room, in Meadow Street, No. 21.

100 cases Pilsener Beer in quarts and pints, in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 3, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 95 *ex-div* against last Friday's rate of 95½ *cum-div*; and about £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England; but though the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was unaltered at 3¾, that on Short London Bills was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 3⅞ per cent. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 44¼d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents at £74⅛ and £75⅝, respectively; while in New York the metal was 1-20 cent dearer, at 97¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London higher to the same extent, at 4·88¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 216,000 ounces of Silver at 97 to 97·25 cents. Indian Sterling Loan in London was quoted at 104¼ ex-div. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅜ per cent. higher, at 95; Exchange in London was up two centimes at fcs. 25·31½.

Bombay Linseed was again 6d. per quarter lower both on the spot and to arrive at 42s. and 41s 6d. respectively, ex-quay. Wheat was steady at Friday's quotations both for No.1 spot Soft White, and White Delhi in Liverpool. The London Goat Skin sale opened yesterday with Bombay common quality dull, and prices 1d. per lb. lower. The number of Goat Skins offered at this sale is 920,000; and half a million of Sheep Skins.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Ready Mid-Americans remained at 4⅞d., and East Indians were unchanged in value, but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the new quotation being 4 55-64d. for October-November deliveries. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 8 13-16 cents; September Futures being called 8·76 cents, which was the last quotations for August. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 10,000 bales; and figures for this season now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	500	1,500
Two days' do.	10,000	1,700	2,500
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,733,000	5,714,700	5,462,700

The tone of our local Cotton market keeps quiet, with a moderate business passing for Mill account, and little for export, and with prices unchanged. The purchases for local consumption to-day sum up 2,200 bales, of which 1,000 were Julgaum, at Rs. 153, the balance being made up of 650 Bengals, at Rs 145½-60; 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 168-71; 100 Broach, at Rs. 186; 100 Westerns, at Rs. 168; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 167; while exporters bought only 400 bales, consisting of 200 "Fully Good" Bhownugger, at Rs. 170; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 134; and 100 Jalgaum, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been steady to-day, with transactions upon a moderate scale, but quotations are quite unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	19,440	bales.
Wheat	204,676	cwts.
Linseed	48,185	"
Rapeseed	7,621	"
Gingelly	1,415	"
Poppyseed	3,446	"
Groundnuts	3,583	"
Castorseed	5,571	"

FREIGHTS are weak. Relets for prompt shipment to Marseilles have been given at 24s. 6d. per ton; and for other Continental Ports at 26s. to 26s. 6d. for Seeds and Wheat, and 27s. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at our quotations. Business generally has been dull, and in Mercantile Paper only a few three months' sight Credits, for June delivery, have been placed at 1s. 5 1-16d., but considerable transactions are reported between Banks in Demand, ready, and for this month's delivery, at 1s. 4 13-16d. We quote ;—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·80	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The lull which generally follows the monthly settling day for Four per cents has been felt in this market to-day; but yesterday's closing cash price has been maintained, while the 30th June Account is 1-16 per cent. higher, this evening's quotations being 106 3-16 for Money; 106 for the next settlement; and 105 13-16 for the 30th July Account. 107½ remains the nominal price for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not been much dealt in to-day; but in the few transactions reported in Cotton Mill Scrip, prices have generally favoured buyers. Otherwise the market is quiet and unchanged at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Poseidon, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, JUNE 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Thisbe, for Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived at Marseilles on Sunday night, the 31st ultimo.

COLOMBO, JUNE 2.

The Oriental Line steamer Orizaba, from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95 ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. "	75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼ ex.
Bar Silver	44¼

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Kurrachee at 5-30, p.m. Wednesday, 3rd inst.; for Gwadur and Muscat at 11 a.m. of the same date.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	9	45 a.m.	4	28
Teheran	2	2	40 p.m.	..	19
Suez	2	1	35 p.m.	..	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd June, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	..	2
" Kurrachee	..	13	..	1
" Madras	4	22	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DOUGLAS—May 28, at Sandygrove, Eccles Old Road, Manchester, the wife of J Douglas, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—PENDLEBURY—June 1, at Christ Church, Khandalla, by the Rev. G. Gothard, Charles Buchanan Hunter, M. B., youngest son of William Hunter, Esq., J. P. Invellan, Argyleshire, to Mary Ethel, eldest daughter of William Pendlebury, Agent and Manager, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad.

DEATH.

BISSELL—May 28, at Mahableshwar, Rev. L. Bissell, D. D., for nearly forty years connected with the American Marathi Mission.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—May 28, at Allahabad, the wife of C Ross Alston, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—May 26, at Murree, the wife of H M Campbell, Esq, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

PAIS—May 23, at Codialboil, Mangalore, the wife of Mr M Pais, of a son.

REES—May 27, at Hassan, the wife of the Rev D A Rees, Wesleyan Missionary, of a daughter.

TEBBS—May 22, at Taraghur, the wife of Frank Tebbs, of a son. (Prematurely.)

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—DAVIS—May 23, at St Peter's Church, Saugor, by the Rev C Moore, Captain William David Thomson, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Adeliza, only daughter of the late William Davis, of Wellclose, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

COSBY—May 26, at Jullundur, S G C Cosby, Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged 26 years.

WELLS—May 24, on Parasnath Hill, near Giridih, Bengal, from sunstroke, Mary Anne Wells, daughter of the late Captain Samuel Wells, of the 10th Hussars, and aunt of S B Wells, of Runeegunge, aged 74 years.

WINKEL—May 27, at Mayaveram, the Rev Ernest Winkel, Missionary in charge of the Ev. Luth-Leipzig Mission at Mayaveram, Shiyaly and Manelmedu, aged 28 years, 4 months and 29 days, from cholera.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

THERE is a chorus of disappointment at the meagreness of the revelations which the publication of Talleyrand's Memoirs, so long waited for, have afforded. It is more than suspected that the Memoirs now at length given to the world have been Bowdlerised. A lady who in her teens copied some parts of the manuscript declares that the chapters just printed do not contain all that she remembers to have transcribed; and she is strengthened in the opinion that a good deal has been suppressed by the recollection of the estimate of her father, that the manuscript when printed would make fifteen volumes, while the work, as it now appears, is contained in four or five. That Talleyrand should have carefully softened or glided lightly over matters compromising to his own reputation was almost a matter of course; but there was nothing in his character to suggest that he would have exercised similar forbearance in respect to his contemporaries, none of whom, except the Duke of Wellington, had ever said a kindly word of him. The prohibition of the publication of the Memoirs for thirty years—a period extended by his executors to considerably more than fifty—could have had no object if the revelations which Talleyrand had taken the trouble to write down were as colourless as those which have now seen the light. Had he been all his life as considerate for the reputation of his contemporaries as the volumes now published would appear to indicate, they would probably have abstained from saying of him, and often to his face, the bitter things which he knew so well how to return with interest. It has been well said of him that he was the foremost man in France next to Mirabeau and the foremost next to Napoleon under the Empire. In organising capacity he was in the Constituent Assembly far superior to Mirabeau, and in policy and prescience surpassed the Emperor. Had Napoleon listened to him, Spain and Russia would not have engulphed the Imperial armies. All the conquests of the Empire disappeared as rapidly as they had been made; Talleyrand recommended the acquisition of the north coast of Africa, which was within easy reach of the French Coast. The quiet possession of Algiers and Tunis has justified his prudent foresight. There was a saving prudence in all his views which the Emperor lacked. His services to the successive Governments which employed him were signal, but never evoked gratitude or even esteem—two qualities to which he himself was a stranger.

There appears to be no reason to doubt the judgment arrived at by Mr. Whitelaw Reid that while he betrayed her rulers, Talleyrand never betrayed France; even in thwarting her rulers he sought to benefit the country. The rulers in question and their partisans did not trouble themselves to arrive at a discriminating estimate of his treason, if such it was. Mirabeau denounced him as a "vile, base trickster," a man who had sold his honour and his friends for money. "For money he would sell his soul, and he would be right, for he would be trading dirt for gold." This is pretty strong, as was also Napoleon's declaration, often made to his face, that he was "a silk stocking filled with dirt." When his Majesty had denounced him in the presence of the Court for his treachery and venality, Talleyrand avenged himself by remarking when descending the staircase that it was deplorable that such a great man should have been so badly brought up—*si mal elevé.* His biting tongue could give back in a word all the pain intended for himself. In his Memoirs he attributes his first success in society to a retort on the insolent Madame de Grammont, who noticing that he scarcely uttered a word, asked in a loud voice addressed to him at other end of the table "Monsieur l'Abbé, what struck you so forcibly when you were entering the room after me that you said Ah! Ah!" To which he replied "Madame la Duchesse has not heard me rightly. What I said was not Ah! Ah! it was Oh! Oh!" "My poor wit," he goes on to say, "raised a laugh; I went on with my supper, and said no more. But on rising from the table, I was greeted by several of the guests and made the acquaintance of persons whom I was very anxious to meet." He was feared and hated by all in turn, but all in turn found him to be the indispensable man. Carnot indeed said "I don't want him at any price," denouncing him as a man with all the vices of the old regimé, and none of the virtues of the new. He has no fixed principles; he changes them as he does his linen." Nevertheless he became President of the Constituent Assembly, and played a great part in that capacity. He acquired popularity by the abolition of tithes and the transfer of Church lands to the State. Becoming suspected, he had to resign that position. He went to London on a scientific mission, so that he might leave the country on a passport, and thus escape proscription as an emigrant. He had a secret mission from Danton, which did not prevent him from intriguing with the Royalist refugees in the British capital. Pitt dreaded him, and he was forced to leave England under the Alien Act. He proceeded to the United States, where Washingtion positively refused to have anything to say to him. Returning to France in 1796 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, he alone being competent for that post. As he kept up a correspondence with the Royalists, he had to resign after two years of office, and set to work to bring about the 18th Brumaire, becoming Bonaparte's Foreign Minister as his reward. He was made Grand Chamberlain and Prince of Benevento, amassing an enormous fortune reckoned at thirty millions of francs. "How came you," said Napoleon, "to amass such a vast fortune in so short a time?" "Nothing more simple," was the ready response. "I bought Rentes the day before the 18th Brumaire, and I sold the day after." This was as effective as his reply to Louis XVIII., who asked him how he could have been forced to marry so undesirable a wife—a marriage on which Napoleon had insisted. "Ah! Sire," said he, "it was my 20th of March!"—the date on which the King had fled in hot haste from Paris on return of Napoleon from Elba. He became a member of a Royalist Committee seven years before the fall of the Empire, and it was he who eventually brought about the abdication of Napoleon. He announced to Louis XVIII. the restoration of the Monarchy and helped to bring about the Revolution of July, which placed Louis Philippe upon the throne.

Of this Prince's father, the Memoirs give a most unflattering account. He refuses to give Egalité any credit even as an intriguer, pronouncing him to have been "destitute of ability, ignorant to the verge of illiteracy, without heart and without principle. All his actions had the characteristics of thoughtlessness, frivolity, and trickery." At this point eight pages of the manuscript are missing. Of the Revolution Talleyrand speaks much as Tolstoi does of the Napoleonic invasion of Russia, and the successful resistance thereto, deeming it idle to ascribe to individuals a controlling voice or any initiative in such a cataclysm. "Should historians ever puzzle themselves to find out the men to whom they can attribute the honour or the blame of having started or directed or modified the French Revolution, they will give themselves very needless trouble. It had no creators, no leaders, no guides." He seems to have been beforehand with Mr. John Morley in assigning the chief part in preparing the Revolution to the Encyclopædists, who, while aiming a blow at prejudices, uprooted the religious and social principles identified with monarchy. He also blames the unskilled ministers who increased the deficit of the treasury, and the discontent of the people. The weakness of the King and of the Princes also counted for something. In the Memoirs he gives his reasons for believing that the Royal family might have been saved if instead of declaring war against France, the neighbouring Powers had announced their willingness to accept whatever Government the French chose to set up, on condition that the King and his family were allowed to leave the country, and settle where they pleased. The revolutionary leaders would have had no option; they must have acceded to such a demand, for neither they nor the country desired war. "Very few of the demagogues thirsted for the blood of the King, and although they shed it afterwards, it was owing to reasons not one of which would have existed had Europe taken the course indicated. The Royal family might have been saved and a war of twenty-two years averted." It is of course idle to speculate on the different course modern history might have taken if there had been no Brunswick proclamation, and Danton had not been roused to "hurl at the feet of the monarchs the head of a King!" There would have been no Napoleon, no Marengo, no Austerlitz; no Waterloo; and no Sedan. There would have been a Talleyrand indeed; but his Memoirs would probably not have had to wait half a century before being permitted to see the light.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the effort for Australian federation, it is gratifying to learn that the colonists are seeking to unravel the mysteries of the interior. The papers to hand by yesterday's mail bring news of the start of an exploring party which has been organised on a more extensive scale than any previous expedition in Australia. The idea originated with Baron Von Mueller, who it appears in his inaugural address at last year's meeting of the Australian Science Association, put the question, "How can Australian exploration be advanced?" The best reply which could possibly be given to the question was promptly supplied by Sir Thomas Elder, a prominent merchant of Adelaide and former member of the South Australian Legislative Council, who offered £10,000, or twice that sum, if necessary, conditionally that the Executive of the Geographical Society of Australia should undertake the formation and equipment of the expedition. The offer was accepted, and South Australia furnishes the bulk of the *personnel.* As leader, the services of Mr. David Lindsay were secured. Mr. Lindsay has had previous experience of exploration, having, some years ago, had charge of an expedition in Arnheim's land, the tract between the Gulfs of Carpentaria and Cambridge. A surveyor, doctor, photographer, geologist, naturalist, and several civilised aborigines have been attached to the party, which has the adjunct of a well-selected lot of camels, the survivors and descendants of those which Sir Thomas Elder imported from India sixteen years ago. The main party left Adelaide on the 22nd April, and according to latest advices are now well advanced into Australia Incognito. The tract of land they are to explore is some 1,300 miles in length, with an average width of 300 miles, equalling an area of 390 thousand square miles. Six or seven months' stores are carried, a depot of further stores being established at the head of Murchison, in Western Australia, for after leaving the Peak, the route is by way of Mr. Murray's Cootanoorina head station; thence skirting the Everard ranges and striking west for the unknown territory lying between the tracts traversed by Gosse in 1873, Forrest in 1874, and Giles in 1875. The exploration of the Kimberley country, which will require the use of horses instead of camels, will follow, and from here the route will extend to the Northern Territory, where what is termed a "patch of land" has to be opened up interlying the explorations of Gregory in 1856, Warburton in 1873, and Forrest in 1879. This patch is about 400 miles by 300, extending between the overland telegraph line and the Victoria River and Sturt's Creek. This presents a further tract of country 120,000 square miles in area. The expedition will thus march from the south to the north of the island. In the last named tract it is hoped some traces will be found of Leichardt, but the further proceedings of the expedition are left principally to the discretion of Mr. Lindsay, and it is anticipated a detour towards the Queensland border will be made. Mr. Lindsay has started with greater prospects of success than any of his predecessors. He has unlimited time and unrestricted funds. Sixty years ago nothing but the coast-line of the Continent was known, and the poverty of the explorers and their ignorance of probable obstacle conduced to their failure or at best partial success. The nature of the obstacles to Australian research are now fully known, and with ample means it is declared they can be fairly guarded against. Funds Mr. Lindsay is sure of, and additional territory of vast mineral and agricultural wealth may be added to Southern Australia as a result of the expedition. Hundreds of thousands of miles, the *Melbourne Age* reminds us, once declared to be desert, are now stocked with sheep and cattle, and are helped to increasing fertility by means of water conservancy. And the probability of the expedition opening out a new Australian State is looked forward to with the greatest hope by all the colonists.

THE Government of India, a couple of years since, called the attention of the various local Governments to the increasing export of bones from this country, and invited information from the Agricultural Department as to the use of bones as manure. Information on the subject is gradually coming in. Bengal reported some months since, on the whole, favourably. Rice cultivation was shown to be made undoubtedly more productive by a use of bone manure, and the important fact was brought out that the native hand-mill produced bone-dust more cheaply than the more complicated English-made mills. Another fact was of a less encouraging kind. It was shown that though in the first year the outturn was greatly increased by the use of bone manure, the effect was transient, not lasting into the second year. Madras experiences have on the whole been as satisfactory as those of Bengal. The exports from that Presidency, however, are relatively small, and formerly the bulk of them went to Ceylon, and only a small portion to the United Kingdom. But there has lately been a diminution in the exports to Ceylon, which is getting large supplies from Australia. The bulk of the manure obtained is used, as in Bengal, in tea gardens. In the Madras Presidency the chief demand for bone-manure is on the Nilgiris, the Shevaroy Hills and in the parts of Malabar and Tinnevelly, where it is used chiefly on coffee estates. The official experiments with bone-manure in paddy cultivation seem to have been highly successful. Some years ago half an acre of manured rice land yielded nearly 1,600 pounds of grain, as compared with only 1,800 pounds yielded on an acre of unmanured land, the actual result, after all deductions had been made, being an increase of nearly fourteen hundred pounds per acre, or the average outturn of an acre of rice land for the Madras Presidency. The economic value of these experiments, however, may not be so great as it seems. The exports of bone, though much has been made of them in recent years, cannot be large, and it may be doubted if the available stock of bones in India is large enough to exercise any considerable effect upon the outturn of the country as a whole. If, however, there is evidence that as much use is not made for agricultural purposes as might be made of the existing sources of supply, the Agricultural Department may have a suggestion to offer on the subject.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Col. Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captains Fowle and Cox, Aide-de-Camps, and Dr. Martin, will leave Mahableshwar at about 8 a.m. and will arrive at Ganeshkhind at 8-30 p.m. to-day. Her Excellency Lady Harris, in company of Miss Croft, will stay at Panchgani for about a fortnight.

THE masters of the several vessels which have arrived during the last few days report experiencing fresh breezes accompanied by a south-westerly swell when nearing this port.

ON Friday Sir Jasvatsingji, K.C.I.E., the ruler of Limdi, attained his thirty-fifth year, and to celebrate the festivity, a grand durbar was held in the tower named after the Thakore Saheb, which was largely attended by the state officials, the Bhayads, and the elite of the town. Thirty-four guns were fired from the saluting battery. The usual nazars being made by all assembled, several recitations were given by local bards and poets in different dialects; the proceedings having been brought to a close in the customary way.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his deceased wife, Bai Hirabai, is about to establish a dispensary in her name at Mahaluxmee, near his own residence, which is to be placed in charge of a qualified medical officer, and furnished with medicines, medical appliances, and every other requisite. The dispensary will be a much-desired boon to the poor people living in the district, which is sadly in want of one at present. Mr. Byramjee deserves much credit for opening a dispensary in this locality.

EIGHTY-FOUR members of Parliament had already now been on the roll of influenza patients at the time the last mail left.

WE understand that the Directors of the Coorla Mills Company were prepared to show cause to-day against the rule issued at the instance of the Official Assignee and others, but the plaintiffs are not ready to proceed, and the vacation Judge is unwilling to hear the matter during the holidays. It will be brought on for argument as soon as the Courts reopen.

THE Governor-General of Goa has received a telegram announcing the formation of a new Ministry at Lisbon consisting of General Chrysostomo d'Abreu, President and Minister of War; Senhor Moraes Carvalho, Minister of Justice; Senhor Mariano Carvalho, Minister of Finance; Senhor Julio de Vilhena, Minister of Marine; Senhor Valbom, Foreign Minister; and Senhor Francisco Castello Branco, Minister for Public Works.

THE *India Portugueza* learns that a proposal from the Southern Maratha Railway Company is under consideration, for the purchase of the Marmagoa railway line, without exacting from the Portuguese Government the guarantee for interest on the capital. The same paper urges the authorities to consider the proposal, believing that it is a good opportunity of freeing the country from a danger, specially from the enormous expenditure of the Portuguese inspecting staff.

IN order to reduce the voluminous printed records relating to the prevailing distress around Madras, an order has been issued that Collectors should in future make fortnightly reports, summaries of all that is important in the reports of the divisional officers, which, though full of interest and containing nothing perhaps which the Collector would not desire to know, are too voluminous to render it possible to print.

A REMARKABLE scene occurred at Toulouse on the evening of the 12th ult., at a lecture given by M. Rabot, the French explorer, on the subject of "Russia in Siberia." In the course of his address he criticised severely the conduct of the Russian administration; and set himself to dispel many of the illusions entertained by Frenchmen in general with regard to Russia cautioning them against allowing themselves to be carried away by a sentimental impulse. On this, Colonel Robert, President of the Geographical Society, rose from his seat and protested vehemently against the lecturer's statements. Waiving his hat above his head the gallant officer shouted, "Vive la Russie." His enthusiasm infected the whole audience, who, rising to their feet as one man, cheered again and again for Russia. It was some time before the excitement occasioned by this incident subsided.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor-General, in opening the case for the plaintiff in the Baccarat Libel action, described at length the brilliant career of Sir William Gordon Cumming, and referred to his long friendship with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Counsel urged that the defendants were mistaken in their accusation against the plaintiff. Sir William Gordon Cumming was called, and in his evidence, solemnly denied that he was guilty of cheating.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the defendants, cross-examined the plaintiff on the details of the night's play, suggesting that constant altering of the stake had taken place, but this Sir William firmly denied.

The case was adjourned.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. William Dunn, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Paisley in the place of the late Mr. Barbour, defeating his opponent Mr. Ockerrell, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 1,300 votes.

FRANCE AND THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the French Admiral at St. George's Bay had warned the inhabitants of Newfoundland not to sell bait to American fishermen.

The Imperial Government, Sir James added, had called the attention of the French Government to this infraction of British Sovereign Rights.

A TRAIN BOARDED BY BRIGANDS.

ROME, JUNE 1.

The Orient express train has been boarded by brigands at Cherkesskoi, and an Englishman and four Germans have been kidnapped by the band, who demand a ransom of £8,000 before releasing them.

THE PRUSSIAN CORN DUTIES.

BERLIN, JUNE 2.

The Imperial Chancellor, General Von Caprivi, has announced that Prussia is unable to recommend the Federal Council to suspend or reduce the corn duties.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1.

The Treasury to-day purchased 216,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97·00 to 97·25.

THE BEHRINGS SEA DISPUTE.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill prohibiting sealing being carried on by British subjects in the Behrings Sea until May, 1892, provided that Russia also assents to abstain.

THREATENED LOCUST PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JUNE 2.

Stringent measures are being taken to prevent a threatened invasion of locusts throughout the whole of the Egyptian delta.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 30th ultimo.

FATAL FRACAS AMONG TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

On Saturday night a disturbance took place between the detachments of the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Kailana. One man of the Lincolnshire was killed, and six men are in the hospital badly injured. The inquest on the body of the man killed was to be held on Monday. The cause of the disturbance has not yet been made public.

THE BRITISH AGENT FOR CABUL.

Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan, the new British Agent for Kabul, was to leave Peshawur about the 1st June to take his new appointment up. Colonel Attaullah Khan, whom the succeeds, will return in due course about the beginning of July.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN THE KISTNATHEVI PETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

Intelligence has been received by Government of a serious outbreak at the Kistnathevi Petta, in the Vizagapatam District, which took place last week. The local police station has been looted and razed to the ground; three police constables being killed. The district officials and the Deputy Inspector General of Police have gone to the scene of the disturbance, which, it is believed, was the result of ill-feeling between the police and the neighbouring hill tribes.

STATE BANQUET AT OOTACAMUND.

The State banquet last night, at Ootacamund, in honour of the Queen-Empress's Birthday, was a grand affair. Covers for forty-three persons were laid. The Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the principal officials were present.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

In Gungaram Bhow's case, which was resumed to-day, the first witness called was Balcrishna Tookaram, a tailor, residing in Main Street, who deposed that on the night in question he stood in the street in front of the complainant's house and saw Gungaram being held in his room upstairs by the complainant and Rajbhoy. He also saw, he said, a policeman enter that room and take Gungaram away inside, but he could not identify that policeman. He said he had not been summoned to attend as a witness in this case, but had only this morning been called by the Borees to the court to give evidence. He was formerly a shop boy in the service of the complainant.

Bhicoo, a police constable, was then called by the court. He said he was about the earliest policeman on the scene; and that when he arrived there Gungaram was in Babaji's shop. He saw four Borees with sticks in hand, in front of the top floor room of the complainant's house and a woman holding the lamp. He denied having ever entered the complainant's house.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

OF all forms of public entertainment, the most uncomfortable is the public breakfast. I do not mean the dejeuner at one o'clock, with chicken mayonnaise, champagne, and the usual trimmings, but the plain breakfast of tea, coffee, ham and eggs, and toast served at half-past nine. A certain great statesman, who died a few years ago, used to make his appointments for breakfast at half-past nine. He got through a great deal of work that way, at very little trouble to himself; but think of the trouble to those who attended those breakfasts! It once fell to my lot to breakfast with him. I had to get up very early, and to drive half across London in order to get to his house. One was faint with inanition on arrival, and then, instead of a comfortable fireside, with the coffee at your elbow, paper in hand, and feet in slippers, one sat bolt upright with a dozen strangers talking as if at an evening dinner party. It was exactly like turning the day inside out. After the breakfast was over, I got my five minutes with his greatness and retired. The rest of that day was a blank. I believe that at twelve o'clock, having by that time returned to my chambers, I persuaded myself that it was midnight, and so went to bed.

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Since that miserable morning I have never been out to breakfast with any one. But two invitations which lie before me recall the miseries of the function. I am again bidden to a breakfast—nay, two breakfasts. The man who invites me to the first does so on the ground that I shall meet a room full of cranks, which is certain to please me, "bebause," he says, "you are yourself a brother crank." Well, I have great sympathy with cranks, though I do not claim to be one. I should define a crank as one who only apprehends the Truth before his neighbours, but see too much of it. We are so made that it drives us mad to see more than a little bit of Truth at a time. The advance of humanity means the continual slow unfolding of the wrappers which hide the face and limbs of that lovely goddess. Readers of Lempriere's Dictionary will remember how, at the sight of Zeus, the nymph was consumed as with fire. Also how he who saw the great god Pan went straightway mad. The crank, in fact, has seen the great god Pan. To what kind belong the cranks who are holding this breakfast? To the kind who worship individualism. They are going to drink cups of tea—brimmers, running over—to the last drop—no heel taps—in honour of "Voluntary Taxation." What is Voluntary Taxation? My friends, it is the newest of all gospels, and it is truly lovely. The Government at present taxes us; makes us pay. Those who are rich suffer agonies in consequence of this iniquity. Henceforth, however, the Government shall have no power to tax anybody. All taxes—as I read the document before me—are to be voluntary. How much will you give, good Dives? The State wants a hundred and twenty millions a year. For how much shall we put you down? Dives, of course, will be most happy to contribute what he considers his share. But suppose his notion of share causes the revenue to fall short? Then we must appeal to more generous hearts—and then? Oh! This breakfast promises to be very amusing indeed. It is to come off on May, the 21st.

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The other breakfast is equally philanthropic. Everybody knows what an intolerable burden upon the young is the impending examination. This breakfast is going to advocate the removal of the examination. Henceforth, the youth of Great Britain and Ireland will pursue their studies entirely for the sake of learning, and without regard to any kind of examination. At the period when they should be going in for their matriculation or their degree, or their commission, or their final for law or medicine, they will present a statement of what they have read, and that shall be accepted in lieu of an examination. For instance, a young gentleman qualifying for a commission in the line will present the examiners with a paper, stating that within the last twelve months, so great has been his ardour for learning—pure learning—that he has read a whole book of Cæsar, a hundred pages of English history, worked through fractions in arithmetic, and learned half a book of Euclid. The statement will be taken as quite sufficient, and he will be permitted to receive her Majesty's Commission on the strength of it. This, too, promises to be something like a breakfast. Its date is not fixed.

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What will become of Madame Blavatsky's disciples? Probably they will form themselves into a little sect or school which will invent certain ceremonies called mysteries, and whisper certain awful words to each other, and pretend certain wonderful powers. In every century there springs up, man or woman, a Cagliostro, a Blavatsky, a Joseph Smith, a Sludge, the medium. He is always the same in essentials; he pretends to supernatural powers; he has colloquies with spirits; he receives divine revelation, and the like. Then he dies, and his dupes make a little sect which presently dies out. History is full of such sects which spring up, last a generation or two, and then die. I remember, for instance, twenty years ago, hearing of the sect of Babim. They were formed by a Persian who called himself Bab—the "Gate." They killed him, and his disciples retired into Syria, where they made a sect named after Bab, the founder. They pretended that though he was apparently killed, he was miraculously restored to life again, and living somewhere, and would presently come back to his loving disciples. That sect is now, I believe, dead. Then there was the sect of Rosicrucians, who are lingering yet in a broken-winged fashion, with all their secrets lost. And there are the Normans, the most remarkable instance of humam credulity and folly on record, because their so-called religion seems to appeal to nothing in human nature at all. The miracles of Madame Blavatsky—the cups and saucers hidden under ground—appear to me too childish for anything. Besides, have they not been effectually disproved? The writings of Madame Blavatsky, as has been pointed out by many, are suspiciously like the writings of one Jacolliot. The pretensions of Madame Blavatsky are similar to those of all other claimants to supernatural powers. Yet I suppose that her followers will go on for a while. They will have branches of theosophy and occult mumbo jumbo in various places; they will continue to put forth pretensions to mysterious powers; the whisper will go round of communications received from Thibet and of journeys made to Abyssinia and back in half-an-hour; there will be more books on this old, old subject under another name; presently there will come in no new proselytes; then the zeal of the old disciples will fall off; knave and dupe—half knave and half dupe—all of them will begin to understand each other and to be ashamed; the religion will die. But another Blavatsky will come along with more miracles and more communications from the other world. Everything is possible to human credulity, and we must always remembor, in excuse, that the one thing most ardently desired of all things is a glimpse—however brief and small—of the next world—if only to be quite certain that there is a next world after all.

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The sayings and epigrams of the late Archbishop Magee are flying about. They are generally advanced and quoted as being so bold and unconventional. Well if an Archbishop cannot be unconventional who can? We, the humble and the lowly, have got to creep along the beaten paths, and if we venture to strike out a new line we get snubbed. An Archbishop, however, can surely say what he pleases. For instance, Archbishop Magee did say that he would rather see England free than England sober. Really to have said such a thing seems worth an archbishopric. It is an epigram which will never be forgotten. It crystallises in a sentence the great truth that mankind cannot be made virtuous by law, and that any attempt to force them into virtue by means of law only developes the vices which belong to the servile. Another saying of his, however, will, I hope, very soon be forgotten. Sometimes Solomon falls asleep. In this instance the Bishop forgot his wisdom. There was a clever boy, son of a carpenter, whom it was proposed to educate and to send to the the University. "What," asked the Bishop, "becomes of your boasted concern for the welfare of the working class if you lift a man out of it as soon as he shows brain?" Now, if there is any one sentiment deeply rooted in the English heart, any one sentiment which more than another fills our young men with courage and enterprise, it is the feeling that one ought to "get on"—to become something better than his father—to rise into the more desirable planes of life. More than this, it is the possibility of rising, as shown by the thousand histories of the men who have advanced themselves, that lends stability to our institutions. Far down into the lower strata of the people stretch the roots of church and chapel. Many a bishop has been the son of a small tradesman; many a great nonconformist preacher has risen from the cottage. The House of Lords itself is filled with newly-created peers, whose grandfathers belonged to the trading class. Among the rich manufacturers are dozens who have risen from the lowest beginnings. It is the consciousness o the possibility of rising that makes men willing, for their children's sake, to continue the present conditions. Should a day arrive—Henry George says that it has arrived, but he is too "previous"—when the rich and the noble shut the gates and write up over their palaces. "No admission; trade entrance round the corner," that palace will be very soon knocked into led pencils. So long as we can look on and say that it is a very fine palace and that those who live in it are lucky dogs, and that everybody can get to live there who has the brains, and the pluck, and the perseverance, the palace is safe. For instance, Bishop Magee's son of a carpenter is either a resident of that palace—I believe I saw him the other day in the High Court of Justice with an immense wig on his head seated high at a little table—in which case he is perfectly satisfied with the division of things ,or he is still a carpenter, and a Socialist, Anarchist, red-hot Radical and Republican longing to tear down, destroy, and divide. Much safer—much safer—to catch the clever boys and show them the road to the open gates of that great and noble palace of the rich and the successful!

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On another occasion the bishop rebuked a curate for wearing the blue ribbon. "If," he said, "you are respected in the parish, you need not sport any emblem to advertise your character. If not, this piece of blue will only remind people of the Pharisees." What the curate replied is not recorded by the papers. He was a cheeky curate, and he said, "Why does your lordship wear an apron and gaiters? If you are respected in your diocese you need not sport any emblem to advertise your character. If not, the apron will only remind people of the Pharisees." So good and so ready to acknowledge himself in the wrong was the bishop, that—though this also is not recorded in the papers—he wrung the curate's hand with tears, and went home to write him a presentation to the finest living in his gift. Because, you see, we must have our badges, our medals, our ribbons, our decorations of all kinds, with our gatherings, platform oratory, and processions. Otherwise, the cause languishes and the rank and file desert. The blue ribbon was an enlightened invention. It gave the stimulus of an outward and visible sign. It was a pity to revive that mistaken utterance of the bishop.

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This is the Natural History of getting on. First, there was a carpenter. He was a very good carpenter, and he earned good money, and he was contented and happy. But he made one day a Grand Discovery, namely, that it is better to make other men work for you than to work for yourself. So he became discontented, and he knew no peace of mind until he had opened a shop, where he sold the things made by other men. By means of this shop he was able to get a bigger shop. He had four sons, and as he now understood that while a shop brings solid money, a profession brings more consideration, he made three of his four sons professional men, namely, solicitor, doctor, and clergyman. The fourth carried on the shop, but on a much bigger scale. The sons of the professional men also entered the professions. One of them has made a great fortune as an engineer. He is a baronet, and has a house in Eaton Square. Another is the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Caerleon. Another, at the Bar, and in the House, is an ex-Attorney-General, and is certain to be Lord Chancellor in due time. Another is the well-known specialist of the disorders incident to the little finger. He is knighted, and is said to be making £10,000 a year. As for the son who remained in the shop, he has turned the business into a company, and has retired, with half a million of money, to a country estate. If his elder son plays his cards well, he will be made a peer. His younger sons are in the army. All this has been done in sixty years; and it was all due to that great discovery made by the contented carpenter.

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I made the acquaintance, some time ago, of a bricklayer. He was an excellent fellow, a good deal past fifty years of age, but without a sign of any decay or weakness, and possessed of colossal strength. His wrist, for instance, was as thick as most men's legs, and his neck was like unto the neck of a bull. In his early days he had been a prize-fighter, but he bore no scars of his numerous encounters. I suppose that at the first blow the other man always sought Mother Earth, and preferred her protection to meeting that lump of a fist again. Said this good man to me, "Do you know old Lord ——?" naming a newly-created peer, now gone to another Upper House. "My grandfather and his father used to go polching together"—(he meant poaching)—"but his father started a little shop, where he sold the birds that my grandfather polched for him. And that's the way he got on, and his son became a lord, and is worth a million, and my grandfather remained a farm labourer." There! He made the Grand Discovery, you see. It is more blessed to sell than to make.

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I heard the other day of a new profession or trade for women. It was started in New York, I believe. It is that of a professional mender. A lady who wishes to adopt it must be skilled in all kinds of things. She must be able to set a curtain right, or a valance, or a blind. She must be able to repair everything that belongs to a wardrobe, from the young lady's ball-room dress to the baby's shoes. She must carry a basket or bag of silks and tapes and things; and if she does her work well, she will very soon become an actual necessity in every house where there is not a sewing made. Let us suggest this thing for consideration.

FESTIVITIES AT KHANDALLA.

KHANDALLA has been the scene of many events, both grave and gay. It can boast of amusements, sports, preachings, military manœuvres, but a wedding up to now is not on its records. However, even this little diversion has been introduced, and the first marriage ceremony was performed on Monday within the sacred walls of the little English church, near the barracks. The bride was the daughter of the well-known and much respected agent of the Hyderabad (Deccan) State Railway, Mr. William Pendlebury. The happy bridegroom, Dr. Charles Hunter, hailing from the land of hills and dales, must have felt himself at home under the shelter of the Khandalla hills, if he did not under the ægis of the Church of England. No Scotch Kirk has asserted itself in these regions. The wedding party consisted of friends of the bride and bridegroom, who had come from Secunderabad and Bombay, and the little church was gay and bright, being nicely decorated, and the pretty dresses of the ladies lending an additional charm. Now that such a good example has been set, no doubt this hot weather holiday retreat will continue to be taken advantage of in a similar way by the youth and beauty of our busy cities. Khandalla, as well as Lanowli, is growing and will soon meet, like, old and new Hastings, when we shall not know where the one begins or the other ends. Then life will be still more pleasant on account of the increase that will be of trees, gardens, and water—and then what will there be to prevent new industries and occupations being started in these regions? Weddings, too, will then be more frequently chronicled and who knows but they will be chronicled in a newspaper of Khandalla's own?

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 1.

10 p.m.	84·3

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	88·0
2 p.m.	88·9
4 p.m.	88·3

GYMKHANA AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 30.

OUR third and last Gymkhana was held on the Race Course, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, in the presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris and a large attendance. The fields were very good and a most pleasant afternoon's sport was the result.

1ST EVENT.—"Tent-Pegging."—Competitors to jump a fence, take the spear off the ground, take the peg. Two runs. Usual points.

Mrs. Potts nominates Mr. Creagh	1
Miss Dennet nominates Dr. Martin	2
Miss Howard nominates Mr. Cookson	3
Lady Harris nominates H. E. the Governor	0
Mrs. Hogg nominates General Hogg	0
Miss Dimmock nominates Dr. Dimmock	0
Miss R. Pottinger nominates Colonel Rhodes	0
Miss Croft nominates Captain Cox	0
Mrs. Von Donop nominates Captain Fowle	0
Mrs. Quill nominates Captain Peyton	0
Miss T. Pottinger nominates Saidoolah Khan, A.-D.-C.	0

2ND EVENT.—"The Sociable Stakes."—Competitors to place 4 cards in 4 "Not at home" boxes placed at intervals round the course, jumping two jumps. First past the post with most cards in the boxes to win —competitors to provide their own cards with their names on. Not more than one card in the same box.

Miss R. Pottinger nominates Colonel Rhodes	1
Miss Croft nominates Dr. Martin	2
Miss Howard nominates Mr. Cookson	3
Mrs. Quill nominates Captain Peyton	0
Mrs. Lang nominates Captain Fowle	0
Miss Cunningham nominates Captain Cox	0
Miss Dimmock nominates Dr. Dimmock	0
Miss West nominates Mr. Creagh	0

3RD EVENT.—"Animal Race."—Competitors to provide their own animals, which must not be horses, ponies, mules, or dogs.

Miss West nominates Dr. Barry's goat	1
Miss Moxon nominates Captain Cox's goat	2
Miss Kirkham nominates Mr. Fawcett's goat	3
Miss Croft nominates Dr. Martins' mongoose	0
Miss R. Pottinger nominates Col. Rhodes' rabbit	0
Miss Borrodaile nominates Mr. Creagh's turkey	0
Mrs. Sharpe nominates Mr. Sarrener's duck	0
Miss Cunningham nominates Capt. Fowle's calf	0
Mrs. Minchin nominates Capt. Minchin's hare	0
Mrs. Mander nominates Mr. Smurthwinter's fowl	0

4TH EVENT.—"The Hen and Hawk Stakes."—Competitors to gallop to their nominees, who will give them three eggs each—gallop round a post. First past the post with most eggs unbroken to win. Eggs will be provided on the course.

Miss Croft nominates Dr. Martin	1
Mrs. Von Donop nominates Capt. Fowle	2
Miss R. Pottinger nominates Col. Rhodes	0
Mrs. Candy nominates Dr. Barry	0
Miss Howard nominates Mr. Cookson	0
Mrs. Cunningham nominates Capt. Cox	0
Miss T. Pottinger nominates Assadoolah Khan, A.-D.-C.	0
Mrs. Quill nominates Capt. Peyton	0
Mrs. Tidy nominates Mr. Sarreners	0
Mrs. Whitworth nominates Dr. Dimmock	0

5TH EVENT.—"V. C. Race."—Competitors to jump into zareba and carry a dummy back to the winning post under fire.

Mrs. Von Donop nominates Capt. Fowle	1
Mrs. Quill nominates Capt. Peyton	2
Mrs. Lang nominates Capt. Cox	0
Miss Howard nominates Mr. Cookson	0
Miss I. Pottinger nominates Mrs. Creagh	0
Miss R. Pottinger nominates Assadoolah Khan, A.-D.-C.	0
Mrs. Whitworth nominates Dr. Dimmock	0
Miss Borrodaile nominates Mr. Sarreners	0

DEATH OF DR. BISSELL OF AHMEDNAGAR.

ON May 2[illegible] [illegible] suddenly died at Mahableshwar the Rev. Dr. Bissell, of the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar. He was the oldest missionary in Western India, being sixty-eight and a half years old at the time of his death. The Rev. Dr. Fairbank of the same mission is two days younger in age, but has been five years longer in the country, and is now the oldest missionary in W. India. Dr. Bissell arrived in India in 1851, was stationed for about ten years in Sirur, and since then has laboured at Ahmednagar. He was the secretary of the American Mission, and was widely known and respected as a very capable and faithful missionary. He has had a prominent part in the training of pastors and teachers, in the organization of churches and schools, and in the direction of various kinds of mission work. He was a man of excellent judgment and of broad sympathy. To the last he had a young heart and was a great favorite with children. On account of his gentleness and humor he was always prized as a companion. A large number of Indian Christians owe Dr. Bissell a great debt for religious instruction. To those who had no other friend he was especially ready to lend a helping hand in getting an education and service.

Dr. Bissell had been attending the annual business meeting of the American Mission at Mahableshwar, had been to Panchgani the day before, and seemed in excellent health and spirits till nearly 4 p.m. on Thursday last. While taking his bath at about 4 o'clock he felt a sharp pain in his side. Dr. Dimmock, the Superintendent, was called, and also Dr. Mowat, of the Free Church Mission who was living near by. By simple remedies Dr. Bissell was relieved, and there seemed to be no occasion for serious anxiety. But at a little before six o'clock, while trying to take some beef-tea he felt severe pain in his side, and saying, "I cannot take any more just now" he lay down, and after a few gasps ceased to breathe. His death was due to a sudden failure of the heart's action. Thus after forty years of very valuable missionary service he passed away, and will be mourned by the Indian Christian community of Western India, by his associates, and by many Europeans.

LEVEE AT POONA.

THE following notification was issued in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary last evening:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 20th June, 1891, at 5 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the Council Hall on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress: European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the east door.

By Command,
FRANCIS RHODES, Colonel,
Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Mahableshwar, 1st June, 1881.

MR. LABOUCHERE in *Truth* says:—I believe that the Queen (who has several times during the last twenty years given considerable sums to the Prince of Wales) is now advancing an amount which runs well into six figures, for the specific purpose of paying off a mortgage on the Sandringham estate. The name of the Duke of Clarence has never been mentioned in the course of the negotiations which have been going on. The Duke, as a matter of fact, has received "an adequate and regular income" for nearly two years past, and the the Prince of Wales has quite recently paid a large some towards the expense of the alterations in the house in St. James's Palace, which at some future period is to become the residence of his eldest son. The Parliamentary allowance for the children of the Prince of Wales is not dispensed by H. R. H., as appeared to be supposed, but is administered by official trustees.

THE FRAUDS IN THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The royal octavo pamphlet of 179 pages, issued by the committee appointed to enquire into the long-continued defalcations of Ward-clerk Jamsetji Muncherji Hakim stands as a damnatory condemnation of somebody or something. If not of the one, all the more completely of the other. Now this last is the inevitable conclusion of deductive reasoning. The responsible workers, Messrs. Brunton and Pherozeshaw, are well-tried and of proved intelligence, industry, and integrity. Mr. Virprasad has been long enough in the service to justify the same pronouncement. Mr. Pearson has established a thoroughly sound reputation, and the ward superintendents are doubtless well-tried and proved men. Therefore, the entire responsibility is thrown on the system. The condemnation of the system is rendered complete beyond possible quibble by the fact that the frauds extended over such a length of time, and yet escaped detection by the responsible trustworthy officers (how about the superintendent of the culprit's ward?) and further, evaded the scrutiny of two well-tried auditors.

The commitee was composed of nine members. Of these three recorded a dissent from the finding of the general body, on the point of separation of the assessing and collecting (the word used is *inspection*, but that is not large enough. The real question is or should be the separation of the assessment and collection work). Of the three dissents, the second and third are clearly based on the thoughtful and business-like minute of the first. Now if that minute is examined in the face of plain irrefutable facts, and is found not to hold water, the three dissents will vanish, and extend the majority of six to an unanimous vote of nine. Mr. Cotton prefers, the views of the higher officers for continued amalgamations to the opinions of Mr. Pearson and the other who advocate separation. And *better still*, the opinions of the first class of witnesses are supported by the present and late Commissioners. That "better still" surely weakens Mr. Cotton's position. It is no reflection on the Commissioners or any others of the same views that they should not be capable of trustworthy opinions about a matter of which they have had no personal experience. All the witnesses are in the same boat as to that; but surely the maker of a cabinet knows more about the fitting of the tenons and mortices of the article than the man who sells it or the public who buys it. This part of the minute is, however, admittedly a matter of opinion, so let us go to one that is not. The kernel of the nut is in the middle, as it should be. Behold it! "*The separate system was tried and has failed.*" Let us open the nut and examine "the grub that's hollowing out." The separate system was tried but once. That trial extended over fourteen years, during which not one pie was lost to the Municipal fund. The combined system has been tried twice, the first time by Mr. Crawford on first coming to the throne. In about two years he altered it, and afterwards acknowledged to the writer that he had made a disastrous blunder. Such avowal was needless, for there was already one defaulter in over seventy thousand rupees. Another man who had been a steady straight worker all through the previous system was found to have become a landowner, but could not be got at, and only smiled a silent assent when the matter was suggested. How many similar cases there were—discovered, and redressed, or discovered and not redressed, or not discovered, it is bootless to enquire. Thus the first trial of the combined system was short, but the result was very pronounced. The second trial of the combined system was inaugurated by Mr. Ollivant's predecessor, on the clamour of the Corporation that Mr. Pedder's promise of a saving of fifty thousand rupees a year would be effected by the amalgamation of the Assessing and Collecting Departments, should be carried out. It was carried out. Whether the promised saving of fifty thousand rupees has or has not crept over to the wrong side of the profit and loss account is an open question. That second trial of the mixed up elements has continued to the present time, and surely stands condemned.

The thoughtful will ask: Well, what was the result of the second trial of the separate system on which Mr. Crawford fell back on the failure of his mixed system, and which obtained till it was superseded by Mr. Pedder's amalgamation blunder? The answer is there was no second trial. Mr. Crawford [illegible] approximate approach to the [illegible] separate system with any as it had worked for fourteen years. He re-established at head-quarters separate departments—assessing and collecting with a head officer for each. The wards were left to continue their mixed work. The selection of the two head officers was unworthy of a man of Mr. Crawford's great parts, although not inconsistent with him otherwise.

The thoughtful reader may again put in an enquiring suggestion:—Then, when Mr. Crawford first took charge, the Departments were working well on a good sound system? Nothing of the sort. The Municipality was like a patient with various ailments, but with some healthy functions still left. Dr. Crawford was called in, and, in treating the patient for the many ailments, upset the healthy parts of the system. The effect of his treatment of the patient generally may be judged by the clamour of the patient's friends, which led to the doctor's withdrawal. That the doctor did some great things in his practice is admitted by all; but perhaps the most perfect idea of the doctor's leading principle may be got from the following related by himself. After parting from his Municipal patient he went to England, and in an interview with Sir Bartle Frere this little passage came in:—

Mr. Crawford: The fact is, Sir Bartle, there is only one thing I regret in my connection with the Municipality.

Sir Bartle Frere: Indeed, Crawford, what is that?

Mr. Crawford: Why, my regret is, Sir Bartle, that instead of spending three and a half millions, I did not spend seven.

Another illustration of his ruling passion was given by himself when he was Revenue Commissioner. In conversation he said: I have thirty municipalities under me, and I make a point (putting his hand under his chin) of getting them all up to the neck in debt. It makes loyal subjects of those who contribute to the loans.

You, Mr. Editor, will, I trust, pardon the digression for the sake of the record.

What the general system was, prior to the Crawford regime, could not be stated in a letter, nor would you perhaps give space to the details. Besides, the Health and Engineering Departments stand apart, and are mere limbs; whereas the Assessing and Collecting Departments are the backbone of every municipal body. In the present system there is the astounding anomaly of a ward clerk being a receiver, and a receiver a ward clerk. In fact, a bill may be anywhere, and it is difficult to say where the Assessor and Collector is to look for it. It may be with any one—even with the taxpayer, unpaid. What confusion, difficulty, and irregularity must be the result! What a big door for chicanery and fraud is thus opened! and bills are issued by the half-dozen to the receiver-clerk, or in such small numbers as the clerk-receiver may be supposed to be able to collect in such time as he may be able to spare from his office work. This cannot be called a system—it is merely inviting—nay forcing—irregularities; and that not occasionally, but daily, in each ward, and by two or more clerk-receivers in each, for seven or fourteen, or twice fourteen, clerk-receivers would be unable to do the whole collection of the city.

But the subject is too large for one letter, perhaps even for a dozen, and I have no wish to take up your space or embarrass municipal workers.—Yours, &c.,

W. B. F.

TYPES OF FELICITY.

THE BROKER.

Who is the happy Broker? What is he
That clerks in want of work should wish to be?

With tact enough to weather flout and snub,
Elected member of the Shanghai Club;
He needs a room to sleep in,—that is all?
And makes an office of the Entrance Hall.
An active pony and an open trap,
To scour the Bund, whatever weather hap;
These are his stock in trade. Whirling along,
He haunts each shipping-office, bank and hong;
Note-book in hand, the model Broker hops
Out of his trap ere yet the pony stops;
Through swinging doors like lightning bursts amain,
And like a thunder-bolt flings out again.
Spasmodic galvanism inspires his actions,
And all his talk consists of muttered fractions;
Eighths, halves and quarters are familiar words;
Seldom or never does he mention thirds.
Comet of Commerce, swifter than the wind,
He sweeps along in orbit well defined,
From the Club steps to Butterfield & Swire's,
A restless mortal, set as if on wires.

His day's work done, his note-book duly scanned,
The next day's enterprise mapped out and planned,
He rests at length from the turmoil of war,
As Tennyson would say, 'Across the Bar.'

Such is the happy Broker, such is he
Who clerks in want of work should wish to be.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

THE PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

IN a note on the wheat crop of the Punjab of 1890-91 Mr. F. A. Robertson, Director of Land Records, writes:—

The character of the harvest may be summed up as follows. On lands dependent on rain, with the exception of three or four districts in the south-east, the harvest has been excellent throughout. In portions of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts very serious damage was done by locusts. The damage done by these pests elsewhere has as yet been slight. Notwithstanding their enormous numbers, the new brood appeared when the wheat was nearly ripe and were unable to attack it. On irrigated lands generally the outturn was, comparatively speaking, not so good.

In the Bar lands of Shahpur and elsewhere, which are in years of short or even average rainfall generally left waste and rarely cultivated, very good crops of wheat have been in many cases obtained this year. The Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur remarks: "This year's wheat harvest is a bumper, and has probably never been equalled in the previous agricultural history of the district. The total outturn will probably be about double the average."

In Gujarat the crop is said to be in general much above average, both in area and yield. In Ludhiana it is said that the crop is the best that there has been for many years. In Amritsar it is said that on irrigated lands the crop has been somewhat injured by smut, and this is true of irrigated and low-lying lands in other parts, also where they have suffered from too much water, but "the yield on unirrigated lands will be heavy and good." In Gurdaspur it is said that on dry lands in Shakargarh and Gurdaspur the crop has been correctly returned as a "bumper." The crop in Mooltan is said to be "first rate."

In Hissar the yield is said to be far superior to that of last year. In Delhi, Karnal and Gurgaon the crop is not an exceptionally good one.

In Dera Ismail Khan the crop is said to be above average, and in Dera Ghazi Khan "very good."

In Kohat the green crop was thrice attacked by locusts, and it was feared that much injury had been done: but, owing to the good rainfall, the crop is even here expected to be above the average. It will thus be seen that in the greater part of the Punjab the crop is an exceedingly good one, and the outturn of straw will everywhere be very large.

As regards stocks of food grains there is little doubt that stocks of wheat had in some districts begun to run low before the wheat of the harvest under report was brought into the market, owing to causes already discussed in the paragraph on prices. Large export of wheat has been going on for some months past, and in some districts the old stocks have been well nigh exhausted. In Rohtak it is remarked that the stock of food grain from last year is still plentiful in all four tahsils, but in Jullundur it is remarked that the food stocks former harvest are not plentiful: the same remark is made as regards Jhang; and in Gujranwala it is said that last year's stocks have been almost exhausted, and wheat rose at one time to almost famine prices. In the Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore districts it is noted that a large amount of wheat has already been bought for export, and this is the case as noted above in a great many districts also.

An unusual amount of wheat has been exported from the old stocks during the past four months of this year, and in addition to this a considerable amount of wheat has been bought in advance for delivery from this year's crop at comparatively high prices, ranging from Rs. 2 to 2-8 per maund. The Settlement Collector of Lahore estimates that in that district alone 1,000,000 of maunds of wheat, or 35,714 tons, have already been purchased for export at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to 2-8 a maund, or 20 sers to 16 sers per rupee. Prices have been ruling very high in Europe and America owing to short crops in various parts of the world, and this, coupled with the low rate of exchange for the rupee, has made it profitable to exporters to buy wheat at unusually high prices. The wheat crop of this year being unusually heavy in the Punjab prices are likely to fall to some extent, and with high prices obtaining in Europe and a low rate of exchange a large export trade may be expected. Some part of the grain, which being grown on moist and irrigated lands, has suffered from smut, and will, it is not unlikely, prove unfit for export. Below is a statement showing the total exports of wheat from the Punjab in all directions and by all means of transit during the five years ending 1889-90. It will be seen that figures are largest in 1885-86, when they amounted to 590,081 tons. This, it is worth noting if equalled this year, would amount altogether to [illegible] total crop. The normal export has been 274,827 tons, being about 16 per cent. of the normal estimated outturn.

The average export of the last five years would amount to only 13 per cent. of the estimated crop of this year, and the estimate of this year's outturn is certainly not above the truth. This is a significant fact in connection with the present high prices. These are the figures for gross export.

YEAR.	EXPORT TRADE OF THE PUNJAB BY			
	Rail.	River.	Land.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1885-86	532,994	53,355	3,732	590,081
1886-87	119,121	29,615	5,180	153,916
1887-88	30,909	12,789	2,098	45,796
1888-89	167,861	46,113	3,302	217,279
1889-90	312,350	51,992	2,724	367,066

As regards the question of a permanent increase in the area under wheat, the figures showing the excess of area under other crops than wheat over that of last year are not yet available. But there can be little doubt that the increase has been greater in this than in the case of other crops, and the extraordinarily brisk export trade of this year will tend to expand the area in future. It is worthy of remark that while the area under crop in the spring harvest of 1890 was 21·4 per cent. less than in 1889, the area under wheat was only 12·7 per cent. less, which supports the view that wheat is gradually replacing other crops in the spring harvests of the Punjab.

THE STOLEN MONEY AND MYSTERIOUS LETTERS.

EDWARDO BATTAGLIA, an Italian, a book-binder, living in Medow Street, appeared on remand yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of theft of Rs. 1,800 in currency notes, the property of Cavelere del Tufo, a photographer, in Forbes Street. Mr. O. S. Pedraza was present to interpret. At the last hearing the prisoner was remanded for the testimony of certain officials of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China through whose hands the money passed into the possession of the complainant on presenting a bill of exchange.

Nowrojee Jehangir, a payment clerk in the said bank, deposed that he was in the *shroff's* department. On the 21st of April last he paid over in accordance with an order the sum of Rs. 1,687-14-6 to a clerk Lukmidass. Witness said he gave one note of Rs. 1,000 S-87 No. 41,638, six notes of 100 each S-85 Nos. 43,043, S-85 42,362, S-85 43,047, S-85 43,046, S-85 43045, and S-85 38138, Bombay Circle, and eight notes of Rs. 10 each, one of Rs. 5, and the rest in small change. Witness in reply to Inspector Briscoe said the name of the complainant was registered in regard to the amount he received, and informed his Worship that he did not know whether Lukmidass was the person who paid the money or not.

The proceedings, after a lapse of two hours, were resumed in the afternoon, when Mr. William Munroe, an accountant in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, appeared and testified that the complainant was paid certain monies on April 22 by his clerk Lukhmidass, who was at present absent from Bombay.

The prisoner applied to the Magistrate to be enlarged on bail, but was refused. After being told by Inspector Briscoe the dates on which the letters were posted to Calcutta and the night on which the robbery was committed in Bombay. Battaglia asked his Worship to allow him an expert to test the identity of the handwriting of those letters. He assured his Worship that he could produce evidence to prove that he was not out of his quarters on the day the theft was said to have been committed.

Mr. Cooper in remanding him to jail till to-morrow at noon informed him that he would then give him an opportunity of making his defence to the Court.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·806
Temperature of the Air	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·1
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	245

* From midnight to midnight.

THE POLICE AND THE RAJABAI TOWER FATALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the police will appreciate the propriety and force of your observation that the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest by no means marks the termination of the duty which it owes to the public no less than to itself, and that the public is rather entitled to expect that the police will now redouble its exertions. The mistaken direction in which all its ingenuity and labour have so far been expended has called forth strong animadversions. This attitude, moreover, has not only left the inquiry incomplete in a most important direction, but has had the effect of deterring some of the witnesses from coming forward at all to give evidence opposed to the view which the police has maintained with such marked persistency, and others from stating the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This fear of police displeasure, especially in the native mind, is easier ridiculed than dissipated, and the witnesses Abdul Kadur and Enty gave genuine expression to the existence and reality of the popular belief in the unwisdom of running counter to the authorities. Sufficient light has now been thrown upon the case to support the popular conviction of the existence of foul play, and with the numerous materials and clues now at its disposal the police ought certainly to be able to bring the offenders to book. The missing links are by no means so difficult of detection as to baffle the acknowledged ingenuity and power of the police, and the police must have unbounded faith in the credulity of the public if it seriously expects it to believe that the sudden and mysterious flight of the clerk of Messrs. Chitnis to Savantwadi, just when he was most wanted, is a matter of no significance; that a little inquiry into the antecedents of Aslajee and the uses to which the Tower (among other neighbouring places) is put under the very eyes of its custodians is altogether irrelevant to some of the issues in the case; that the statement of a sepoy of Messrs. Lund and Blockley made to Supt. MacDermott on the evening of the fatality, in the presence of some of the representatives of the press, offered no clue and possessed no importance whatever; that it was scarcely worth while to place before the public the result of the enquiry, if any, made in regard to the peculiar explanation of the ugly tear in Aslajee's jacket caused six weeks since by the vehement affection of a dog; that the confident assertion of the witness Enty of the trousers shown to him before the Coroner being different from those worn by Aslajee on the day of the tragedy, and observed by the witness to have been soiled in a manner pointing to the clock machinery room as the scene of the exploit in which Aslajee was apparently concerned, does not deserve any notice; that the disappearance of the spectacles and the head-dress of one of the girls has no bearing whatever on the case; and that the most opportune and convenient indisposition which removed from Bombay the Mahomedan who knew something about the bundle of clothes is a matter scarcely worth a thought. These are some of the missing links to which you very properly direct the attention of the police. Others there doubtless are which will be useful helps in supplementing an admittedly incomplete and misdirected inquiry, and in clearing up the mystery, thereby covering the police with credit.—Yours, &c.,

June 2. K.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN BOMBAY.

THE following summary of the Report of the Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government for the year 1890, was issued yesterday :—

During the year 1890 the Chemical Analyser investigated and reported on 353 medico-legal cases and examined 250 samples of potable water and 1,152 of Government stores and miscellaneous articles.

2. The number of medico-legal cases, though slightly less than in the year 1888, was larger than in the previous years. Of these 190 were cases of suspected poisoning of human beings, and 117 of suspected cattle-poisoning. The percentage of the detections of poison in cases of the former class has steadily decreased since 1886. Arsenic was detected in 32 cases, opium in 9, dhatura in 4, and other poisons in 22 cases. In all 87 persons were poisoned, of whom 35 died, the largest number of deaths (21) being caused by arsenic.

3. The number of cases of suspected, cattle-poisoning rose from 84 in the previous year to 117 in the largest number of cases of cattle-poisoning ever referred to the Chemical Analyser for examination. Poison was detected in 63 cases, the number of animals killed being 58.

4. The attention of the District Superintendents of Police should be particularly invited to the remarks made by the Chemical Analyser in paragraph 29 of his report, and they should be asked to instruct their subordinates to furnish that officer with the fullest information possible in connection with the cases sent to him for examination. The Chemical Analyser should report to the District Magistrates any cases in which the information supplied is obviously insufficient.

5. During the year under review 250 samples of water were forwarded for examination, as against 260 in the previous year. Of the samples examined 143 were pronounced to be bad. Of the 28 samples sent from Ahmednagar only one was reported to be of good quality.

6. The articles examined for the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments were of the usual description. Of the 747 samples examined for the Customs and Abkari Departments, 512 were of petroleum, 48 of wood or methylated spirits, and 118 of other imported alcoholic liquids. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with interest the Chemical Analyser's report of the examination of 22 samples of a "composition" containing dangerous petroleum. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should be requested to favour Government with any remarks he may have to offer on the points raised by the Chemical Analyser in paragraph 48 (*d*) of his report. All the 46 samples of explosives are reported to have passed the required test. 107 samples of miscellaneous articles were also examined during the year.

FALSE PACKING OF BOMBAY YARN.

THE *China Mail* says Mr H M Mehta has forwarded to us the following reply which he received from the Bombay Millowners' Association to the communication recently addressed by him to that body with regard to the false packing of Bombay yarn.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, 14th April, 1891.

H. M. Mehta, Esq, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—I have submitted to the Committee of the Association your letter of 4th March, encloseing a representation, dated 31st December last, respecting an agreement entered into by the leading yarn-importing firms in your Colony and also desiring that this Association shall take into consideration an alleged system of packing inferior yarns under tickets which previously represented superior qualities.

In reply I am desired to inform you that in the opinion of the Committee the matters referred to are not such as they are competent to deal with or discuss. It would be quite beyond their province or the objects of the Association to dictate to members what qualities of yarn they shall spin or pack under their respective tickets. These objectionable practices, if such exist, can only be met by your importers and buyers abstaining from dealing in yarns on the quality of which their experience shows they cannot rely.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

THERE was some excitement on Friday, May 6, and there was a run on the Portuguese banks, but all at first met their payments easily, with the exception of the Banco Lusitano, which has since suspended payment, after an unavailing application for assistance from the Government. The pressure on the Bank of portugal, however, was so great (about £262,000 having been withdrawn on Friday and Saturday), whiie other banks had previously asked for assistance to the amount of £30,000, that the government has issued a decree granting a general suspenstion of payment for sixty days. For the present, the Bank of Portugal will not change its notes even into silver, and bank-notes are at a heavy discount.

M. DE LANESSAN, the recently appointed Governor of Indo-China, was entertained at a banquet in Paris on Friday (8th ult.) by the Societe d'Economie Industrielle et Commereiale. The guests included many influential merchants, manufacturers and others interested in the development of French trade in the far East. In response to the toast of his health and success to his mission, M. de Lanessan delivered a spirited speech, in which he acknowledged the very kind wishes both personal and political extended to him by his friends, and expressed a hope that a new era was about to dawn on France's possessions in the far East. He added that he was undertaking for the second time the pacific conquest of Tonquin and the task of assimilating it to the mother country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE management of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway have decided that, in future, Eurasians will be employed in the proportion of one-fourth of the whole establishment of the line.

THE Hyderabad paper says:—His Excellency the Minister gave a breakfast party at the Bashir Bagh on Friday last, in honor of the birthday of the Queen-Empress of India. About forty-five guests in all were present, amongst whom were Nawab-Vicar-ul-Umra and Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, and most of the leading Nizam's officials now at Hyderabad, including Nawabs Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Imad-ul-Mulk, Futteh Nawaz Jung, Akbar Jung, C.S.I., Imad Jung, &c. The whole of the Residency staff, with the exception of Dr. Lawrie, who was prevented from attending, were also present in full uniform.

A VERY handsome little steam launch, built in England by Tagg and Son of Hampton Court, for his Excellency the Minister of Hyderabad, arrived at that city on Saturday by rail from Bombay. The launch, which is named the "Ayesha," is of 3 tons register tonnage, and is, we believe, intended for use on the Hussain Saugar. It will accommodate about half a dozen persons.

A SAD accident, resulting in the death of a European guard named Scully, of the North-Western Railway, occurred at Rai Mela Ram's Tank, situated opposite the Lahore Railway station, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. It appears that the deceased went to bathe in the tank, and, while so engaged, suddenly slipped into the deep part and was drowned. After some time a native diver brought out the body, but life was pronounced to be extinct. The deceased was buried at the Roman Catholic cemetery on the morning of the 28th ult. with the usual Volunteer honours.

THERE are reasons for thinking that the silver agitation will be again revived in the United States during the closing months of the year. The discussions at the recent Commercial Congress in Kansas City indicated that the Western farmers have by no means lost faith in free coinage; and certainly it will not be surprising if the existing financial tension and currency embarrassments throughout the world should cause a marked international reaction in favour of silver.

RIAZ PACHA has resigned, but the news has caused little sensation in Cairo. It had, indeed, been expected for some time past on the score of ill health, and as a consequence of his continual differences with his colleagues. Mustapha Pacha Fehmy is considered as his probable successor, but at present nothing is decided.

ENGLISH visitors to Vienna, writes a correspondent of that city, will no doubt remember a curiosity shown them on the Graben, near St. Stephen's, the "Stock im Eisen." It is a knotted tree, said to be the last ash cut down in the Vienna forest when it covered the ground on which the oldest part of the city now stands. It was once the custom for every smith and locksmith of the city, at the end of his apprenticeship, to drive one nail into the trunk; and in the case of the locksmiths, to try to open the padlock which hung from the iron band round the middle of the trunk. In the course of centuries the tree was studded with nails from top to bottom so thickly that at last it was declared impossible to insert another nail. Of course this covering of iron gave the trunk great durability. The old houses which stood on this spot have been purchased by an insurance company, and an enormous building of five storeys, surmounted by a cupola, darkens the Graben. The other day, the old "Stock im Eisen" was taken away and deposited in safety in the corner of the new building, where a niche had been reserved for it. A handsome iron gate will be erected in front of it.

M. ALEXANDRE BECQUEREL, of the Academy of Sciences, and Professor of Natural History at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers [illegible] an attack of influenza. M. Becquerel was an esteemed scientist, and did much to forward the application of electricity to industrial objects.

SIGNOR PIETRO MASCAGNI, passing through Naples on Wednesday, the 13th ultimo, gave before some intimate friends a recital of his new opera. The work, our correspondent tells us, is not to be entitled "Suzel," as was stated recently, but a "Fritz," thus preserving half of the title of the Erckmann-Chatrian novel, upon which the libretto is founded. For more than two hours Mascagni sat at the piano playing and singing, while the librettist, Signor Nicolino d'Aspuro, explained the situation. Mascagni looks almost like a boy, and is gay, vivacious, and full of enthusiasm for his art. His audience caught the infection, and the composer received their warmest applause.

THE right of felling trees over no fewer than 665,000 square miles of the Kerassond forests, and 497,000 square miles of the Fireboli forests near Trebizond, has been granted by the Turkish Government to private speculators. The wood obtainable in this vast region consists, it is said, of oak, pine, chestnut, fir, birch, beech, and cornel.

FROM Paris a correspondent writes :—Count Herbert Bismarck, who finds it politic to lead a roving life and to stay as little as he can help in Germany, has come back to Paris. He travelled from London with M. Dufeuille, secretary of the Comte de Paris. The Comte de Paris is in low spirits, and the Orleanists are greatly depressed at finding that the clergy is deserting them and that Portuguese affairs are not in a way to mend. Were King Charles dethroned, and he and his wife obliged to join the band of kings in exile here, it would utterly shatter the prestige of the Comte de Paris. Prefects in the west centre and the west of France report that an active propaganda in favour of the Duc d'Orleans goes on there.

By the death of the Countess Bludoff, at St. Petersburg, one of the few remaining links connecting the present with the literary and artistic circles of Czar Nicholas's reign has been severed. In the house of her father, the Minister, Count Bludoff, the young Countess came in contact with the poets, Poushkin, Joukoffsky, Khomyakoff, and the wits of that brilliant period when intellect was pitted against ignorant autocracy in society and at every point in life. She was a writer herself, and her interesting memorials have been published at intervals in journals like the *Russki Archives* and others. She was born at Stockholm in 1812, and in her later years she became very devout, and devoted her means to the extension of the old Russian Orthodoxy, especially in the eastern provinces of the Empire.

IN the debate on the Sanitary Budget in the Prussian House of Deputies, the eminent pathologist, Professor Virchow, said it was premature to speak of Dr. Koch's remedy as nothing more than a dangerous poison. He continued :—"It would also be going too far to say at this stage that all the hopes built upon it have been annihilated. Still, to speak strictly, there has not been a single case proved of tuberculosis having been cured by the remedy. All statements to the contrary are ill founded. Moreover, the application of the remedy is attended by numerous dangers, though it would be wrong to regard any physician who wishes to use it as administering poison or as a murderer. My statements written at the beginning of January, however, still hold good. The first hopes have not been fulfilled, but I do not feel called upon to predict to-day what the remedy may become in the future. Experience will show.

THE civil list of the King of Prussia (he receives none as Emperor) amounts to 785,965*l*. per annum, Of this sum 385,965*l*. is obtained from receipts from lands and forests, and the remainder is voted by the Prussian Parliament.

THE King and Queen of Italy have promised to be present at the great festival in Orvieto, to be held from the 23rd May to the 7th June in celebration of the sixth centenary of the foundation of the cathedral and the inauguration of an agricultural exhibition. Mascagni's new Mass will be executed by the whole choir of the Sixtine Chapel, and also the Mass of Pope Marcello and Verdi's grand Requiem. This first performance of Pietro Mascagni's Mass is expected with great curiosity.

THE progress of toleration in Spain was illustrated on Saturday, the 9th ult., says a Madrid correspondent, by the presence of reporters from the principal Madrid papers of all shades, at the opening of the new depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. John Jameson showed his Spanish guests copies of translations of the Bible in 200 languages and dialects. He was able to tell them that the Bible had been translated into Basque, Kalo, Catalan, and other Peninsular and Colonial dialects of their own nationality, and that seventy thousand Bibles, Testaments, and tracts had been sold or distributed in Spain during 1890 by the Bible Society's agents.

A ROME correspondent, writing on the 10th ult., says, the Marchese di Villamarina Fissi died after a short illness. He was Gentleman-in-waiting to the Queen, and one of the most popular persons at the Italian Court. The King and Queen are much distressed at this loss, as both the Marchese and the Marchesa di Villamarina were regarded by their Majesties as most intimate friends. Queen Margherita was with the deceased during his last moments, and King Humbert was likewise repeatedly at his bedside. The Marchese di Villamarina was a nephew of Massino Detzeglio, and was related to all the highest Piedmontese nobility.

ON the 3rd inst. Lieutenant Barbani, an Italian infantry officer who some time ago became famous for a forced march of 80 miles which he had made, commenced a march of 86 miles, which he proposed to accomplish in 24 hours—of, course, not quite consecutive. He chose the road between Mestre and Treviso, which is more than eleven miles long, and which he had to traverse backwards and forwards until the 86 miles were fulfilled. He started from Mestre at 9 a.m., and finished his march the next morning at 7-38, having accomplished the distance prescribed in 22 hours 38 minutes. Between the three departures he rested half an hour, and being slightly indisposed, he stopped on the way for another three quarters of an hour, which makes two hours and a quarter, so that the actual time of walking was 20 hours 23 minutes, or nearly a mile every four minutes and a half.

"BARGE DAY" on the Tyne, or the custom—once annual, now quinquennial—of surveying the river Tyne boundaries, has been celebrated this week with all the ancient quaint formalities. One of these is the Mayor's privilege, after proclamation made at Hedwin streams, of kissing the girl whom he should judge to be the prettiest of the maidens of the neighbourhood there present. A raised stone in a little hollow is stated to mark the boundary at this spot. According to a local chronicler, there were maidens plenty, rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, the air thereabouts being pure and healthful. After some pleasant banter, which is doubtless only part of the ancient custom, his worship got upon the stone and invited "all the young ladies that wished to be kissed to step forward." This appeal meeting with no response, the Mayor got down from his elevated position and made a tour of selection. Finally his choice fell upon a modest-looking damsel who had been keeping shyly in the background. Everybody, we are assured, agreed that the Mayor's taste was excellent, and, as he conducted her to the place of honour, there was a cheer of congratulation from all assembled.

FATHER NOLAN, an earnest member of the body of English Jacobites whose views find expression in *The Royalist*, is greatly perplexed and distressed over the question, what has become of the heart of Lord Darwentwater—generally called Derwentwater? When it was last in his lordship's body—that is, shortly after his execution for high treason in 1716—it was reputed to have already worked miracles. The body was afterwards sent to Lord Petre's seat at Thorndon, in Essex; but the heart, which is alleged to have had the miraculous property of neither corrupting nor shrinking, had been removed, and bestowed upon the English Augustin Convent at Neuilly near Paris [illegible] with the wish of the deceased. Here it remained till the Communists in 1871 broke open the small vault and carried off the chest in which the precious deposit had lain for a century and a half. Some say it was destroyed, and, no doubt, the Commune was a little lacking in reverence for treasures of that sort. But Mr. Nolan thinks he discerns "a glimmer of hope that it may yet be recovered." What right-feeling person can fail to hope that this gentleman's peace of mind may be speedily restored by the discovery of the missing relic?

SOME months ago the Russian Government called upon the naval authorities in the Black Sea to test the powers of native coal, as compared with English, for steam purposes. The Commission appointed in consequence, decided in favour of Russian coal, which has now been generally introduced as fuel on board the vessels forming the Imperial Black Sea Navy. The supplies are, it is stated, obtained from the coal fields in the basin of the Donetz, and are conveyed to Sebastopol by rail during the winter months, and in coasting sailing vessels or steamers, from the opening to the closing of the navigation in the Sea of Azoff.

A HOME correspondent signing himself "Enquiry" asks :—"Is it the fact that where 'big bags' of tigers have been obtained in India, the animals have previously been heavily fed and drugged? I have it on good authority, and the story is current in India, that on some occasions the tigers in Nepaul were found so lazy or sleepy, that it became necessary for the beaters to kick or spear them out in front of the guns. What next?

THE Hungarian Deputy, M. Bela Grunwald, who committed suicide in Paris a few days ago, and was recognised at the Morgue by the correspondent of the *Pester Lloyd*, was a leading member of the Opposition in the Hungarian Reichstag. On Saturday, our Vienna correspondent says, Count Apponyi, the leader of the Opposition, received a telegram from Paris announcing his death and signed "Gerard." There is no doubt that this telegram was sent by Grunwald himself just before he shot himself. He had suffered for some time, and was a prey to melancholy in consequence. Some days ago he was operated on for an affection of the throat by Professor Janwel, in Paris. He had expressed the fear that he would never more be able to play a prominent part in politics, having lost his voice and spent his means in travelling to recruit his health. He was fifty-three years old, and unmarried. The Grunwald family belongs to the oldest Hungarian nobility.

IN reference to the recent treatment of the Jews in Moscow, the correspondent of the *Daily News* describes a particular raid that took place some days ago. Several hundred gendarmes and police officers (our informant says 750) surrounded a section of the old Gosteennoi Ivor, or market-place, and examined thoroughly into the position, standing, nationality, &c., of each one doing business, with the result that some 350 or more Jews were weeded out and expelled from their abodes and places of business. Another case of expulsion came to the notice of our correspondent, and he gives it as a sample of the secrecy of the police. Two Jews came to town from the country and happened to be caught by the cordon of the police. They were put in prison and kept there for more than twenty-four hours, until all the details of their lives were examined into, and then they were compelled to leave their homes in the country, which were included within the boundary of the Government of Moscow.

IT appears that the drink bill of the City of London Union does not fall very far short of one thousand pounds per annum. One member of the Board "roughly" estimates the amount of the ratepayers' money, which in the workhouses of the Union goes yearly in beer, wine, and brandy, at 950*l*. A large portion, it is fair to say, is consumed in the workhouse infirmaries presumptively under "doctors' orders;" but the friends of temperance on the Board are not unnaturally dissatisfied. The consoling fact is that the amount has been steadily declining for some years past.

ON Tuesday the money fever considerably diminished, and the withdrawal of deposits from the banks was not large. It is rumoured that the Government and the Bank of Portugal have now together advanced £866,000 to the Banco Lusitano, and that this bank has been able to dispose of some of its railway stock.

THE 'NAMOA' PIRATES.

ON the afternoon of the 11th ult. fifteen prisoners were beheaded at Kowloon City. Amongst the number were six *Namoa* pirates, including the three leaders of the gang, namely, Fung Sun Yau, Lai A Tsat and Chau A Yu. The other three were Wan A Fat, Cheung Sui Shang and Ho Fat To. The last named was the captain of one of the junks on board which the pirates put their plunder. The remainder of the fifteen were men sentenced for various crimes, but they appear to have been all unknown in Hongkong. The execution attracted an unusually large crowd, and the interest of the spectators seemed to centre in the *Namoa* men. This was particularly the case as regards the large contingent of visitors from Hongkong. It is just five months and a day since the piracy of the *Namoa* and the murder of Capt. Pocock and Mr. Peterson took place. For a long time it seemed that the leaders in that diabolical business were to escape with the fruits of their crime. They got, thanks to the apathy of the naval authorities here, a very favourable start. The Police of the Colony, if they were to depend on their own efforts, were utterly powerless. But the Chinese authorities bestirred themselves in the matter in a way that showed they were very much in earnest. General Fong Yu, an officer of untiring energy and unwavering determination, undertook the task of tracking and bringing to justice those of the pirates who were known to have sought refuge in Chinese territory. The result has exceeded in a very large measure the expectations of this colony; for not only have fifteen of the miscreants now paid for their crime with their lives, but among these the three men who were undoubtedly the leaders of the gang have suffered. One of these, Lai A Tsat—a man whose boldness and cunning in carrying out such exploits have made him a terror both at sea and on shore for a long time—was the person who had charge of that portion of the gang of pirates, whose duty it was to seize and keep guard over the European officers, engineers and passengers of the *Namoa*. He was referred to by the witnesses in the inquiry here as the pirate chief. The real chief, however, was Fung San Yau. He was the man who directed the whole of the operations, a man far superior to Lai A Tsat in intelligence, though not his equal in daring. Mr Wodehouse's almost complimentary reference to Lai A Tsat's lack of brutality and bloodthirstiness was misplaced; for it is well known now that this ruffian insisted on the necessity of setting fire to the ship before leaving it, and Fung San Yau had great difficulty in overruling him. The other leader, Chan A Yu, a Hakka from Shaukiwan, did not specially distinguish himself in the piracy. He was under police supervision and on the eve of the piracy sought permission from the Inspector of police at Shaukiwan to go and 'collect some rents in the country.' Of the three remaining pirates, whose bodies are now lying on Kowloon beach, nothing particular is known here.

The short but impressive ceremony at the execution was of the kind usual on such occasions. The prisoners were brought down from Canton in a gunboat and amid the usual firing of guns from war-vessels, and fort, they were put into a couple of small boats to be taken ashore to the execution ground, where a crowd of Chinese and Europeans ranged themselves around an oblong square formed by armed 'braves.' The tide being out, the boats stuck in the mud when within about fifty yards of the shore, and had to be shoved off and rowed to the pier. A few minutes later, the prisoners, with their arms corded tightly behind them and their ankles loaded with chains, came slowly along the rude pier to the place of execution guarded by a squad of 'braves.' Meanwhile the chief executioner and his two apprentices, having cleared a space sufficiently large, and stuck four of their heavy swords into the ground, whiled away the time in chaff with some of the officers present. The *Namoa* men were among the first lot of prisoners who arrived and a howl of execration from the crowd greeted their appearance. 'You're Ko Lo Chai (Lai Atsat,),' said the chief executioner, laying his hand on the shoulder of a tall, thin man with a 'chop-dollar' face and keen, piercing eyes, 'We'll begin with you.' 'All right,' responded the pirate leader, 'I'm Number One.' He had been swearing in English and Chinese, one of the Chinese officers said, all the way to the execution ground. He was placed at one end of the square and all the others knelt in a line with him. A few seconds sufficed to [illegible] order, and then the slaughter began. Lai Atsat kept looking round at the executioner while that worthy examined the sword which he had selected; and while he held his long thin neck outstretched he continued to speak as if he wished the spectators to know he was not afraid. 'You may kill me now,' he said, 'but I'll revive again,' on which Fung San Yau, who was the fourth man in the row, muttered some comment. 'Now don't you move,' said the executioner as he pulled the pirate's pigtail out of the way of the sword. The kneeling man said something about each having his own luck, and as he said it the sword came down and 'Ko Lo Chai' was no more. The others, most of them very miserable looking wretches, shuddered and gave what seemed to be an unwilling look round. They had not long to wait, for the brawny butcher was getting through his work with great celerity, prefacing each stroke with the warning 'Don't move' and accompanying each blow with a vigorous utterance of a Chinese expression which might be rendered into English as 'Done for!' When he came to Fung San Yau it was apparent to his experienced eye that that distinguished villain had already, in a figurative sense, 'lost his head.' The man of blood and steel swore at him roundly and told him that if he did not keep steady it would be worse for him. It *was* the worse for him, for the blade struck him almost in a line with the shoulders and the head did not come off, which was no doubt the reason why there was a rapid convulsive movement of the legs for a few seconds afterwards. The chief executioner, who found the others easier to deal with, handed over the sword to his son, a promising youth of fifteen, at the twelfth man, and he had no reason to find fault with the youngster's work. When the end of the line was reached, the executioner-in-chief returned and completed the decapitation of Fung San Yau. The whole affair only occupied a few minutes.

A correspondent writes from Canton :—Having occasion to visit the Yamen of H. E. Admiral Fong, I found the capture of three of the leaders of the piratical attack on the *Namoa*, the subject of conversation among the officers in the Yamen. Two of these pirate chiefs, Fung Shun Yau and Chun Ayii, were arrested at Ng-Chow in Kwong-si by General Mok Sin-hi, one of Admiral Fong's Aids. They had made their way into Kwong-si, intending to proceed to Annam, but General Mok got track of them, and he traced them to their hiding place, where they were captured by ten of his men. They arrived in Canton on Saturday, May 2nd, and the same evening underwent an examination in Admiral Fong's Yamen. They made a full confession (not under torture), and Mr Lum Kwal, the Admiral's Secretary, who watched the trial, stated that the confession of Fung Shun Yau agreed substantially with the testimony of the Chief Officer of the *Namoa*. Fung admitted that he had killed one of the Europeans (Mr. Peterson), and he affirmed that he had taken nothing from his countrymen, but only from foreigners. The identity of these men is beyond doubt. Photographs from the Hongkong Government are in the hands of the Admiral's officers, and thay have been in pursuit of them with an energy that deserves much praise. While Admiral Fong was at dinner with his officers, a telegram was placed in his hands announcing the capture of another of the ringleaders, Lai Achut, alias Ko Lo Chut. He was arrested in Si-ning in the S. W. of this province. He had been in Kwong-Si with the two captured there, but escaped when the pursuit became too hot. Admiral Fong has sent a gunboat to bring him to Canton, and he will no doubt meet with summary justice. The Admiral is the only officer in this Province who has power to inflict capital punishment without referring to Peking, and it may be that another execution of the *Namoa* pirates may take place in Kowloon.

The Hongkong Government asked for four (eight?) men of the *Namoa* pirates. The Chinese officials have secured five. Of these, two, Lau Wai (one of the *Greyhound* pirates) and Chan Aon have been beheaded. A third, Mo Lo Un, committed suicide in the Macao prison, and the three just captured make six of the *Namoa* pirate Chiefs, already in the hands of justice.—*China Mail.*

A PRIVATE letter received from Bilbao by the editor of the *Newcastle Leader* says :—"By the bye I accidentally met with one of your missing M.P.s, Mr. De Cobain. He and a lady attended the evening service in the Seamen's Hall, and he was instantly recognised by a late constituent of his who is residing here. The recognition was not mutual, so we had the opportunity of having a short conversation with him. He had come to Bilbao from San Sebastian, and was desirous of occupying rooms here in Oesierto. Upon being asked for his address so that the result of inquiries made for such might be communicated to him, he evaded giving a direct answer; but the lady wrote her name in the pocket-book of one of his interrogators. He professed great interest in religious matters, and offered to conduct the services on a future occasion in the hall. Shoulp he turn up again I shall take the trouble of putting a few questions to him."

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

THE Cape papers bring full reports of the second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Transvaal Silver Mines Company at Johannesburg in April, with the report of the Directors and the speech of the Chairman, Mr. Lionel Phillips. The Company has hitherto been shipping selected ore to this country, and the average assay value is said to be 90 oz. silver, 69 per cent. lead, and 1 per cent. copper per ton. In addition, a large quantity of ore has been raised, and is ready for treatment. The ore already shipped is estimated to contain 15,853oz. of silver and 121¼ tons of lead, and that lying on the grass at the mines is estimated to contain 60,000oz. silver and 400 tons of lead. The main expenditure during the past half year has been in the purchase and erection of new mining machinery. The old machinery was placed west of the outcrop, towards the dip of the formation, which the new manager, Hahn, who has had experience in Mexico and Colorado, considers wrong in principle. The new machinery has been placed east of the outcrop, an additional advantage being that the old plant can continue running without interfering with the new. Excluding 6,000 reserve shares still in hand, the Company has still, roughly, £35,000 available as working capital, and the ore shipped and on the grass is estimated to contain in all upwards of £21,000 worth of silver and lead. The "selected" ore is estimated to be worth £26 per ton—that is, apparently, it is expected to yield that value of metal,—and it costs £5 2s. 6d. to take it to London. The ore lying at the mines is poorer in quality, containing about 30oz. of silver to the ton and 20 per cent of lead. Reducing works are being erected, and it is proposed to treat the inferior ore on the spot, and to continue shipping the selected ore—at least for the present. The main shaft has been sunk 166ft., and drives have been extended from it, and the the value of the rock "in sight" is estimated at £150,000. The cost of the smelting plant, it is estimated, will be £20,000, and it is added that its capacity will be equivalent to a yield of £210,000 worth of metal per annum, and that the "selected" ore shipments will yield £63,000 per annum. Deducting expenses of treatment and so on, the aggregate net profit is estimated at £100,000 per annum. Such results are not to be expected for twelve months, as much has yet to be done, and the furnaces will scarcely be ready before the end of the year. Meanwhile the shipments of selected ore are expected to about cover current mining expenses.

The Chairman of the Transvaal Silver Mines Company, however, admitted that "the Company's path is not entirely clear." Transport is an important difficulty. Charlestown, the terminus of the Natal line of railway, is about 110 miles from the mines. The reduction of 2,000 tons per month will result in the production of about 400 tons of lead and silver, to which must be added the 200 tons of selected ore, making 600 tons per month to transport by ox-waggon. Each waggon will take about 3½ tons, and therefore 175 loads per month will have to be removed. The imports of coke and other supplies will, however, it is argued, about counterbalance the exports, and enable the Company to make satisfactory contracts for transport by adopting the Natal route for everything. Coal of fairly good quality for steaming and roasting purposes is to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine. For four months out of the year the transport service to Natal ceases entirely, and preparations will have to be made for this recess. It is hoped, however, that if the district fulfils expectations the Transvaal Government will sanction the extension of the Natal railway to the mines within the next two or three years. From Johannesburg the mines are distant about 45 miles. With regard to the general character of the district, which has been likened to that of Leadville, Colorado, the following extract from the report of the Chairman's address may be quoted. Mr. Phillips observed that "some authorities were inclined to be sceptical where mineral deposits were found in isolated spots only. This was, however, scarcely the case with these mines, and as collateral evidence of the existence of rich ore in the locality, in addition to the fact that the discoveries on the east and west lodes were about 1½ mile apart, he might state that on the adjoining farm, [illegible], to the north, a little prospecting had been done, and ore extracted, of which specimens assayed up to 67 ounces to the ton, while at Boschpoort, about 4½ miles to the south of the west lode, a syndicate had sunk a shaft seventy feet deep, which he was permitted to inspect, and from which some ore had been extracted, which he was informed assayed as high as that of the Transvaal Silver Mines. It was impossible to say whether those discoveries had been made upon the continuation of their lodes or not, nor was it of any importance, for it would be contrary to all precedent in lead silver mining for the lodes to continue consistently rich in their extension. Galena was almost invariably found in shutes or chimneys, and, assuming the occurrence in this district to follow that rule, the indications on the west load must be considered highly satisfactory, for the one shute now being opened up was proved to have a productive continuity over at least 1,000 feet along the line of strike, although only a portion of it has as yet been explored in solid country. Under these circumstances, he was sure shareholders would not blame him for harbouring very sanguine hopes for the future. Time alone could determine what degree of success awaited them."

The suddden increase of the Russian duties by 20 per cent. last year was due, Consul General Grant states in his report on the trade of Warsaw, to the fact that the fall in the Russian exchange permitted the importation of manufactures from abroad to an extent which interferred with the monopoly of Polish and Russian manufacturers. So suddenly was the extra duty imposed that heavy losses were sustained by native importers and foreign merchants whose goods were awaiting clearance, and in some instances—noticeably in the case of French firms—the foreign merchants preferred to have the goods sent back rather than pay the extra duty. The imports of cotton goods into Poland showed an increase of 10,000 cwts., and the imports of raw cotton an increase of 40,000 cwts. The trade in imported raw cotton is, however, likely to fall off, as the Polish factories are now drawing nearly all their supplies of this material from the Russian possessions in Central Asia. Mr. Grant has been informed by the manager of one of the principal mills that during last year four-fifths of the cotton consumed in the mill was obtained from Central Asia. The cotton mills of Lodz were not very prosperous, however, last year, being heavily handicapped by the new tariffs on the Russian railways, while the decline of exchange also favoured foreign competition as already indicated. The cotton stocking factories of Alexandrowa, in the Lodz district, suffered most; the industry has been going from bad to worse for some years past, factory after factory having been closed. The industry has in fact now almost disappeared. Mr. Grant intimates that British manufacturers of agricultural machinery may anticipate an increased demand from Russia. The imports of this class last year were increased, showing that the existing protection in this branch of industry is not of much avail. Such implements are in great favour just now, and there is little inclination to pay attention to the outcry against foreign competition raised by the Central Russian manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

The annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association has appeared, and shows a continued expansion in the pig-iron output of the United States; indeed, as will be seen from the following table, showing the total production in Great Britain and the United States during each of the last eight years, the Union is now the leading producer of pig-iron :—

	Great Britain. Tons.	United States. Tons.
1890…………	8,000,000	9,202,703
1889…………	8,322,824	7,603,642
1888…………	7,998,969	6,489,738
1887…………	7,559,518	6,417,148
1886…………	7,009,754	5,683,329
1885…………	7,415,469	4,044,526
1884…………	7,811,727	4,097,868
1883…………	8,529,300	4,595,510

The output in England has thus apparently attained a practically stationary volume, while that of the United States continues to increase by leaps and bounds, the British total for last year being less than the total for 1883, while the American total for last year is more than double the American total for 1883. So far, it must be understood, the United States export very little iron, and the increased output has not merely met the expanding demand with the extension of railways and industrial development throughout the country, but has, to a large extent, displaced imports from this country, while we have found other markets for most of the iron no longer required from us by the Union. It would seem as if the capacity of the American home market to absorb the output must soon be exceeded if the American industry continues to expand, indeed a continued decline of prices last year and during the present suggests that that stage has already been reached. An advantage of the American industry appears to be its decreasing dependence on supplies of foreign ore, owing to the development of the Lake Superior and other iron mines. Whether the Union will be able to find foreign markets for surplus production remains to be seen; the M'Kinley tariff policy cannot fail to handicap American iron-masters seriously in the attempt, while the increasing production will offset all advantage from the protective character of the tariff.

A Parliamentary return has just been issued in England showing the number of accidents to men, women, young persons, and children caused by shuttles flying from power-looms which have occurred in the cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, and silk industries in each of the years ending on October 31, 1879, 1885, and 1890. It may be remembered that when the deputation representing the Lancashire operatives waited upon Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, on Sir Henry James's Factory Amendment Bill, reference was made to the number of accidents in factories from this cause, and it was stated by Mr. Mundella that these accidents were very numerous. The return we speak of, which has been moved for by Mr. Shepherd Cross, hardly bears out this statement, but it brings out some results that are singular and suggestive. The total number of accidents caused by shuttles flying from the power-loom in 1879 was 40, in 1885 103, and in 1890 85. In 1879, 33 out of the 40 accidents occurred in cotton, 1 in worsted, and 6 in flax factories; in 1885, 80 out of the total 103 in cotton, 2 in woollen, 3 in worsted, 17 in flax, and 1 in silk factories; in 1890, 65 out of a total of 85 accidents occurred in cotton, 6 in woollen, 7 in worsted, and 7 in flax factories. The total number of power-looms working in 1879 was 712,242; in 1885, 758,483; and in 1890, 805,114. The number of persons employed in weaving factories in 1879 was 608,393; in 1885, 617,774; and in 1890, 667,711. It is difficult to understand why the accidents from shuttles in 1885 should have been so numerous compared either with 1879 or 1890, and the return throws no light upon this point. Last year (1890) the total number of accidents reported under the Factory Act was 8,211, so that, roughly speaking, the proportion from shuttles flying was about one in 100. This cannot be said to be a large proportion, but it is too large certainly if they are avoidable. Shuttle guards innumerable have been invented and introduced, but so far none of them seem to be at once effective and practicable. We cannot bring ourselves to think, however, that the resources of mechanical invention have as yet been exhausted in this direction.

The favourable outlook for the crops of the Western United States, with what is regarded as the certainty that Europe will need the surpluses of American food products this year at paying prices, is depriving the exports of gold from the Union, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* points out, of much of their importance and significance. Moreover, the March trade returns removed all mystery from the gold shipments by showing that the Union has been "importing recklessly." The total declared value of the imports for that month was 10,500,000 dollars larger than for March, 1890, while the net silver exports were only about 1,000,000 dollars against 2,000,000 dollars in March, 1890. "To be sure," continues the New York paper, "the shipments of gold hitherto have not been absolutely exchange operations. But when we say that we mean simply that the gold was so urgently needed in Germany and Russia that the consignee, to get it, accepted the loss resulting from the sale of the bills below the actual gold-exporting point, partially making the loss good by operations in sterling at Paris or Berlin or London. There is nothing in such a movement for us to fret over, for what the consignee lost we gained, while the metal shipped helped to pay our debts all the same. When that urgency in the demand for gold is satisfied, rates of sterling for actual business will probably advance, and we shall send the yellow metal to London as an exchange operation, for we have not settled our balances yet. If Europe will not take our stocks, and if we have but little produce left to ship, there is nothing but gold to send."

THE production of silver in Germany, which declined from 355,706 kilos. in 1888 to 341,359 kilos. in 1889, rose again last year to 350,324 kilos. Germany's output of the white metal is equivalent to about 9 per cent. of the total output in the world.

The Paris correspondent of the *Economist*, writing on the 7th May, says :—When the duty on wheat was raised in 1887 to 5f., per double cwt. and that on flour to 8f., an article of the law empowered the Government to suspend the duty by decree should the necessity arise during the Parliamentary vacation. The rise in the price of wheat since the commencement of the year has rendered such a measure advisable; but as the Chambers are sitting, a law is required, and two Bills have been laid before Government, one proposing to suspend the duty entirely, the other to reduce it one-half. Neither of the Bills was, however, presented by the Government. The price of wheat has, in fact, risen since January from 26f. 25c., the lowest quotation in that month, to 31f. 75c. per double cwt. The market has been somewhat easier during the last week, but quotations were still 30f. 25c. for delivery, and 28f. 75c. for the last four months of the year. The Bills were referred to the Tariff Committee, before which the Minister of Agriculture attended this week. He maintained that the price of wheat was not sufficiently high to justify the intervention of the Government, but consented to a reduction of one-half the duty for a time. He said that the stock in France was still large. Last year's crop was 119 millions of hectolitres (41 million quarters), making, with 10 million hectolitres remaining over in August last from the previous year's crop, and 11 millions since imported, a total of 140 millions (48 million quarters), while the consumption and sowings had taken barely 90 millions; consequently 50 million hectolitres (17 million quarters) still remained in the country. He estimated that the present year's crop would leave a deficit of 30 million hectolitres (10½ million quarters) on the requirements for the consumption and seed, but as good crops were expected in the exporting countries—Russia and the United States—the price of wheat would not exceed 30f per double cwt. After a long discussion, an amendment was adopted to only reduce the duty from 5f to 3f instead of one-half, and it was agreed that the reduction should continue for one year from the promulgation of the law, the duty on flour to be also put back from 8f to 6f. Incidentally the question of the duty of 30f per ton on maize voted last year was raised. One consequence of that duty has been the closing of several large distilleries at Marseilles and Bordeaux. The Minister of Agriculture refused to admit that this was caused by the duty. He attributed it to the high price of that grain in America, and he opposed any reduction of duty.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Money Market Review*, in commenting in the annual report of this Company, writes :—Our report of this Company's annual meeting is a remarkable testimony to the confidence of the shareholders in the executive. We have always expressed the view, which was specially referred to by one or two speakers at the meeting, that the success of a company depends, first of and foremost, upon the management, and in the case the London and Lancashire it is undoubtedly the fact that the phenomenal progress which has been recorded as the result of the work of the past decade, is due entirely to the skilful way in which the underwriting of the Company has been conducted.

The feature which stands out from this report of the year 1890 is, that it was the best year the Company has ever had. We have been accustomed to increasingly large figures on the part of the London and Lancashire, but 1890 is conspicuous as having afforded the largest premium income and the largest profit; and notwithstanding the largest dividend ever paid to the shareholders, there remains the largest amount which has ever been added to the funds. This is, *par excellence*, a year of success. Hitherto, the dividend paid by the Company has not exceeded 16 per cent., now it has increased by a bound to 20 per cent., and yet this dividend, although amounting to the handsome sum of £38,189, is less than one-third of the total profits recorded by the Company, viz., £119,285. Such a fact speaks for itself. The real success of an insurance company always depends upon the proportion of profits put by to swell the reserves, and the larger the reserve funds the greater the strength and power of the Company to command the patronage of the public; hence the name and reputation which the London and Lancashire has now earned.

In the ample and lucid statement made by the Chairman at the meeting held on Thursday, the 30th April, special reference was made to the absorption of the London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company by the London and Lancashire. This is now past history, as the agreement was consummated as far back as January last. Being an 1891 transaction, the figures applying thereto will only come into the London and Lancashire Company's report for that year, and there can be little doubt that the Chairman's anticipations as to the future progress of the Company will be fully verified.

It is quite clear to our minds that the London and Lancashire means to take its place amongst the two or three colossal offices at the head of the list of British Fire Insurance Companies, and if the history of the last few years affords any criterion of the future, it would be rash to place any limit upon the position this Company is likely to attain.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE float, says a home journal, referring to the Sims-Edison electric torpedo is filled with a light buoyant substance, and it was demonstrated at the trials in America that this float is practically secure from serious injury by shot. The rush of the torpedo through the water, at a speed of from twenty to thirty miles an hour, has a very formidable appearance, and would scarcely fail to exert a demoralising effect on its opponents's crew, upon whom it carries devastation and destruction. What practical torpedo-netting could stop the impetus of this instrument, weighing over 3,000 lbs, at such speed! By the simple turning of his commutator handles the operator sent the engine in any desired direction, turning it in course in S-like curves, or backwards or forwards, at will. Once, by the slipping of a belt in the distant engine-room, the torpedo was abruptly brought to rest, but the mischief was soon relieved, and Mr. Sims played out the cable almost to its end. It is obvious that the range of this projectile is bounded solely by the length of cable contained; in the present trial this exceeded 2,000 yards. The torpedoes now being made will contain two miles of cable. Great satisfaction at the display was felt and expressed by the spectators. It is intended shortly to make a trial of this torpedo in English waters near the Isle of Wight, when the explosion of small charges attached to it will be shown, as likewise its faculty of slipping beneath booms or other floating defences.

The destruction of the *Blanco Encalada* goes to show the extremely good defensive powers of the localised torpedo-vessel or boat, says *Broad Arrow*. If it is to be held that the shipping in our ports will be attacked by the enemy notwithstanding our maritime supremacy, there cannot be a more effective or a cheaper form of direct defence than localised torpedo-vessels or boats. Such a defence must be far more efficient than anything which is immobile, for a sufficient force of them could be kept ready at five minutes' notice in time of war, and if experience showed that ports were really amenable to the surprise attack, a certain number of torpedo-boats could always be kept actually under way. The fate of the *Blanco Encalada* at such a distance from Valparaiso shows the extent of sea which may be threatened by this active torpedo defence; and its threat takes away from the enemy any conception that he will be free to operate by way of surprise, and escape scot free. On the contrary, an intended surprise attack must, in the face of possible operations of torpedo-boats and vessels, promise to loose the contents of a hornet's nest about the ears of the remainder, with the result of causing him to postpone altogether his hostile views. The cheapness of this form of localised defence would compare favourably with any system of absolutely fixed defences, but in point of efficiency there can be no comparison whatever. The theories which built, first, the coast defence ironclads, and next the *Staunch* class of gunboats, are now generally admitted to be wrong ones when applied to the dominant power at sea.

It is nothing new to us, says the *Army and Navy Gazette* writing on the same subject, to learn that an ironclad like the *Blanco Encalada* can be sunk by a torpedo, seeing how insufficiently her vulnerable hull was protected by watertight compartments below the armoured belt. It will say little, however, for the accuracy of aim of the rebel sailors if the *Almirante Lynch* was allowed to come in sufficiently close and sufficiently often to fire several Whiteheads without receiving any material damage. It is uncertain to what extent the armament, especially the auxiliary battery of the ironclad, has been modernised since her memorable fight with the *Huascar*. That the Chilians have a quantity of quick-firing ordnance is well known, but it may be that no guns of this description had been mounted in this ship. Nor is it certain that breech-loading guns had been substituted for muzzle-loaders as in her sister-ship the *Almirante Cochrane*. Until we learn the facts in this respect, and also whether the commonest precautionary measures, such as will at once suggest themselves to every naval man, had been observed, it would be worse than useless to attempt to account for the sinking of the ironclad by her small adversaries.

The steel, twin-screw, armour-protected cruiser *Sappho*, one of the vessels built under the provisions of the Naval Defence Act of 1889, was launched with considerable ceremony at Messrs. Samuda's building yard, Poplar, on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd May. This latest addition to the vessels of war of the *Apollo* class has a length between the perpendiculars of 300 feet, and an extreme breadth of 43 feet. Her indicated horse-power is 9,000, by which she is expected to make 20 knots. The hull is of Siemen's steel throughout. The stem, which is fitted with a powerful ram and a prow plate that penetrates some 15 feet into the vessel, is, like the stern post, formed of steel castings. A 2-inch sloping steel deck runs the whole length of the ship, and has above it an armoured breastwork of 5-inch compound armour plates, with 7-inch teak backing. The armament will consist of two 6-inch quick-firing guns, six 4·7 weapons of the same design, eight 6-pounders, one 3-pounder, one 9-pounder field gun, four Nordenfelts, and four 14-inch Whitehead torpedo guns. On the forecastle is an armour-plated conning tower, while a steel torpedo director tower stands on the poop. Saturday's ceremony of christening and launching was performed by Lady Colomb.

Professor Von Treitschke has, according to the *Berlin* correspondent of the *Standard*, published an interesting letter from Count Moltke on the Battle of Koniggratz, written in order to prevent him from falling into the same errors as other historians. It shows that it is a mistake to imagine that the battle was half lost, and was gained only by the "accidental" arrival of the Crown Prince. On the contrary, Count Moltke had calculated matters so exactly that when the King of Prussia, who, like many others, was rather anxious at the non-arrival of the Prince at noon, asked him his opinion, he merely answered, "Your Majesty will win, not only the battle, but also the campaign to-day." The description of the further course of the battle is also interesting. After the victory Moltke had to ride back to Gitschin, as there was no room for him at the King's head-quarters. He was somewhat feverish, as he had been in the saddle for more than twelve hours, with nothing to eat but a thin slice of sausage, which a Uhlan had given him. At Gitschin all he could get was a cup of tea, but he enjoyed, as usual, "a very sound sleep, which makes one forget the cares of to-day and strengthens one for to-morrow."

There is an article in the *United Service Magazine*, by Rear-Admiral P. H. Colomb, which naval men will doubtless ponder over. He is under the impression that many of them are erecting a set of hypotheses based simply upon the expression "coaling-stations," forgetting that naval history makes it patent that the possession of coaling-stations, arsenals, dockyards, and ports of refitment and supply, depends altogether upon naval supremacy. He will not say that, through the increasing coal-endurance of ships and the project of making colliers an integral part of a fleet's equipment, coaling-stations have ceased to be of great import to a fighting fleet, but he starts the apparent paradox that they do not possess that vital value which it has become the fashion to ascribe to them. The position he assumes will be best illustrated by his remarks upon Aden. That place, he says, though it may be stored with coal, is of no influence if it be without war-ships, or if the Mediterranean route be lost to us. "It is only in combination with war-ships that Aden is of greater value in war than in peace."

Further, as it does not produce the stores that lie on its wharves, they must be carried thither; and if an enemy intervene, he destroys the value of it as effectively as if he captured it. It is, he says—and the argument is unanswerable—a fallacy to suppose that the Admiralty will not be compelled to localise a certain number of ships for the sole purpose of protecting coaling-stations from attack and guarding the exit and entrance of traders. An impregnable Colombo, for example, will have no effect whatever in preventing the assemblage there of the enemy's cruisers for the purpose of hampering our trade, and, "logically, Colombo might be left without any fixed defences of any kind." Admiral Colombo writes this trenchant paper in order to prevent the country from rushing to the conclusion that the strength of the Empire rests on coaling-stations being competent to sustain themselves when the control of the surrounding waters is lost and the ports are closed.

Sir Frederick Abel gave some very interesting particulars at the opening of the spring session of the Iron and Steel Institute of the progress made in the production of war material since the days when he first accepted the Professorship of Chemistry at the Royal Military Arsenal. In those days our most powerful weapons were the 68-pr. or 8-in. 95-cwt. smooth-bore gun, used with a charge of 18lb. of powder, which threw a spherical cast-iron shell of about 48lb. weight, containing 2 lb. 9 oz. of powder; and the 13-in. cast-iron sea-service mortar, used for bombardment, for which the spherical shell weighed 207 lb., and the projecting charge was 20 lb. of powder.

Sir Redvers Buller, in his evidence before Lord Wantage's Committee, made some practical suggestions for improving the present recruiting system. Sir Redvers Buller is of opinion that recruits are enlisted at too early an age. On this point most soldiers will agree with him.

NOTICES.

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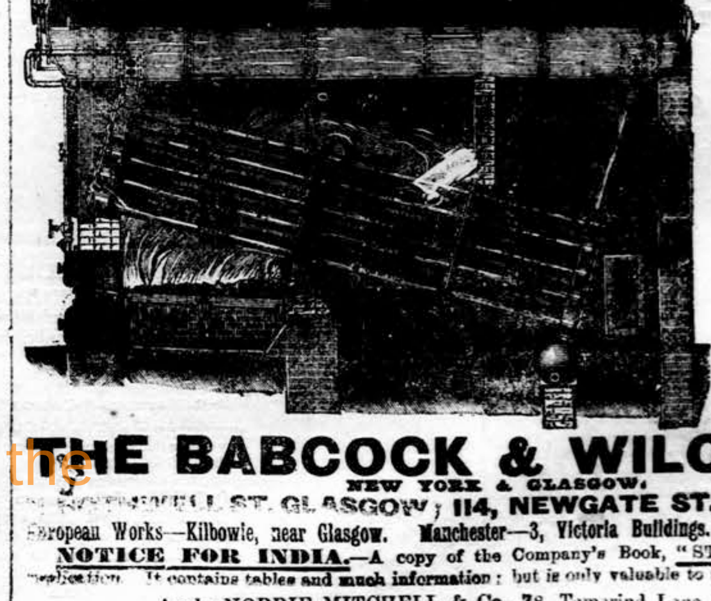

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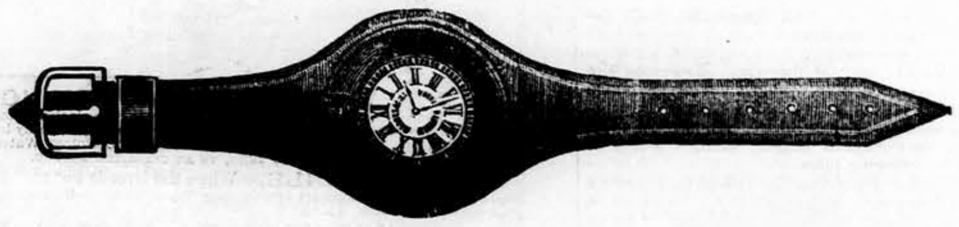

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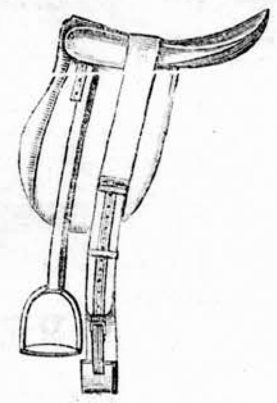

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.